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iter Use by nufacturing Industries California 1970



ON THE COVER:
Kaiser Steel plant in Fontan.
California. Here, process water ar
cooling water are extensively rec
culated and reused. (See page 76

Department of Water Resources

Bulletin No. 124-2

Water Use by Manufacturing Industries In California 1970

March 1977

Claire T. Dedrick Secretary for Resources

The Resources Agency

Edmund G. Brown Jr. Governor

State of California

Ronald B. Robie
Director

Department of Water Resources



FOREWORD

Bulletin No. 124-2 presents the results of a state-wide survey of water use in 1970 by California manufacturing industries. A prior survey in 1960, covering the period of 1957 through 1959, was reported in Bulletin No. 124 (April 1964).

Knowledge of the water intake requirements of manufacturing industries is highly important to local and regional management planning. The data obtained from the current survey will provide basic information for water resources management actions throughout the State. The survey was conducted with the cooperation and financial participation of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. This participation enabled a far more complete survey than otherwise would have been possible.

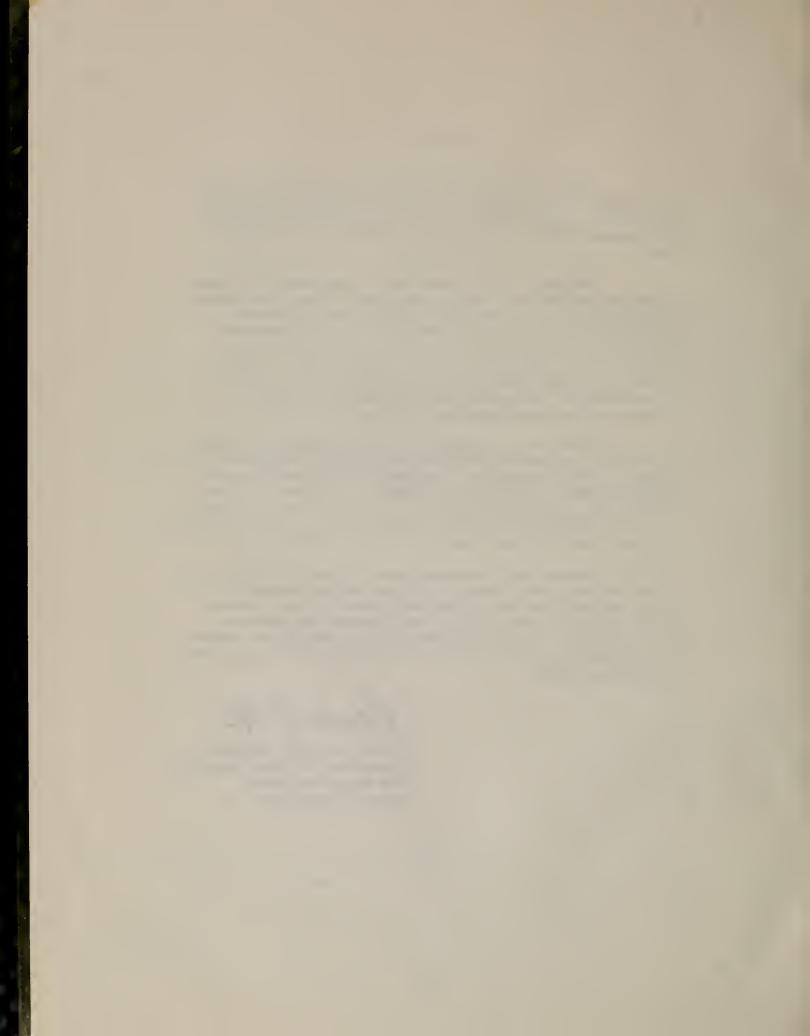
Manufacturing industries in California use almost 1 170 cubic hectometres (950,000 acre-feet) of fresh water annually. This represents 19 percent of the total urban use. Manufacturing is expanding; the number of industrial plants in 1970 was about 30,000, up some 3,000 since 1958. In addition, the relative percentages of the various types of industries and their rates of water use have changed significantly.

Despite the increasing number of manufacturing plants in California, total industrial water use has remained at about the same level as in the 1960 survey. A major factor is the stringent environmental requirements for improved water quality. Current waste discharge controls have caused many industries to treat and reuse waste water and thus reduce fresh water intake.

Ronald B. Robie, Director
Department of Water Resources
The Resources Agency

Corold B. Mile

State of California



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Department and the other agencies involved in this survey express sincere appreciation for the effort and assistance extended by California manufacturers in providing data contained in this report.

Special acknowledgment is also extended to the California Manufacturers Association for encouraging the cooperation of their membership.

* * * * * * * *

The survey of 1970 industrial water use reported in this bulletin is the second such study made by the Department of Water Resources. The Department conducted its first survey in 1960, and published the results in Bulletin No. 124, Water Use by Manufacturing Industries in California, 1957-1959 (April 1964).

CONVERSION FACTORS

English to Metric System of Measurement

Quantity	English unit	Multiply by	To get metric equivalent
Length	inches (in)	25.4	millimetres (mm)
		.0254	metres (m)
	feet (ft)	.3048	metres (m)
	miles (mi)	1.6093	kilometres (km)
Area	square inches (in ²)	6.4516 × 10 ⁻⁴	square metres (m ²)
	square feet (ft ²)	.092903	square metres (m ²)
	acres	4046.9	square metres (m ²)
		.40469	hectares (ha)
		.40469	square hectometres (hm²)
		.0040469	square kilometres (km²)
	square miles (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometres (km²)
Volume	gallons (gal)	3.7854	litres (I)
		.0037854	cubic metres (m ³)
	million gallons (10 ⁶ gal)	3785.4	cubic metres (m ³)
	cubic feet (ft ³)	.028317	cubic metres (m ³)
	cubic yards (yd³)	.76455	cubic metres (m ³)
	acre-feet (ac-ft)	1233.5	cubic metres (m ³)
		.0012335	cubic hectometres (hm³)
		1.233 × 10 ⁻⁶	cubic kilometres (km³)
Volume/Time			
(Flow)	cubic feet per second (ft ³ /s)	28.317	litres per second (I/s)
		.028317	cubic metres per second (m ³ /s)
	gallons per minute (gal/min)	.06309	litres per second (I/s)
		6.309 × 10 ⁻⁵	cubic metres per second (m ³ /s)
	million gallons per day (mgd)	.043813	cubic metres per second (m ³ /s)
Mass	pounds (lb)	.45359	kilograms (kg)
	tons (short, 2,000 lb)	.90718	tonne (t)
		907.18	kilograms (kg)
Power	horsepower (hp)	0.7460	kilowatts (kW)
Pressure	pounds per square inch (psi)	6894.8	pascal (Pa)
Temperature	Degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	$\frac{tF - 32}{1.8} = tC$	Degrees Celsius (°C)



Chapter I. INTRODUCTION

Industry is an important element in water planning for the future because about 20 percent of all water required to meet urban uses is for manufacturing. Moreover, not only are supplies required in significant quantities statewide, but also demands may be high at specific locations. For example, pulp and paper mills in the northwestern counties, oil refineries in Contra Costa and Los Angeles Counties, and food processing plants in the Central Valley all require large quantities of water to manufacture their products.

With but few exceptions, the cost of water remains relatively insignificant in relation to other manufacturing expenses, and is not an appreciable deterrent to use. This observation from limited survey data seems to be borne out in a National Water Commission report which states that "the nationwide average water cost as a percent of gross income for selected industries was 0.59 percent for steel; 1.46 percent for paper; 1.45 percent for petroleum and 1.33 percent for chemicals."

Today, the overriding incentive to conserve water stems from state and federal controls governing the quality of discharged process water. Here, an expense is also involved. Dischargers must pay the cost of treatment in public treatment facilities, and must provide their own treatment of waste water when discharging to navigable receiving waters or to areas where the potential

for ground water pollution exists.

Where treatment costs are high, conservation becomes an essential consideration to manufacturers who use large quantities of water. Therefore, more and more industries have begun to recirculate and reuse their original water supplies. As a result, although the number of manufacturing operations increased from about 27,000 in 1960 to almost 30,000 in 1970, total fresh water intake for manufacturing has remained largely unchanged.

Many factors affect the quantities of water intake; possible recirculation, amounts consumptively used , and the quantities discharged, including (a) the quality and type of the raw material, (b) the design of a manufacturing plant, and (c) the introduction of more efficient industrial processes. Accordingly, two plants manufacturing almost identical products may have considerably different water requirements.

As an example of raw material differences, a plant producing sugar from cane may have different water requirements than one producing sugar from beets. To exemplify "b", efficient water use is now a more important consideration in the design of new industrial plants; formerly, especially where supplies were plentiful, efficient use was often disregarded. "C" is exemplified by the recent practice in lumber mills of supplanting pond storage of logs with sprinkled log decks, which not only use less water but also are cleaner.

^{1/ &}quot;Urban water use" is also referred to as "municipal and industrial water use".

The terms are interchangeable. Both refer to type of use, rather than place of use.

^{2/} Robert, Young et al., Economic Value of Water Concepts and Empirical Estimates, National Water Commission, 1972.

^{3/} Consumptive use is defined as water lost through evaporation or that actually incorporated into the product (intake less discharge).

FIGURE I MANUFACTURING CLASSIFICATIONS

Major Group Number	Classification
19	Ordnance and accessories
20	Food and kindred products
21	Tobacco manufacturers
22	Textile mill products
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
25	Furniture and fixtures
26	Paper and allied products
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
28	Chemicals and allied products
29	Petroleum refining and related industries
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
31	Leather and leather products
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
33	Primary metal industries
34	Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment
35	Machinery, except electrical
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
37	Transportation equipment
38	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

(As listed under "Division D, Manufacturing", in the <u>Standard Industrial</u> <u>Classification Manual</u> (1967), Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Office of Statistical Standards.)

Scope and Purpose of Study

This study reports the results of a statewide survey of water use by California manufacturers in 1970. The manufacturing categories represented in this report are shown in Figure 1.

The data gathered in this survey are intended to provide a uniform base from which public agencies and other organizations that plan and operate water distribution facilities can evaluate current water use practices and plan for future manufacturing water needs. In cooperation with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Water Resources undertook the survey to examine such factors as the total annual amounts of water taken into industrial plants, the extent to which manufacturers are using recirculated water, quantities of processing water discharged, and the capability of using reclaimed water.

All California manufacturers that employ one or more persons were contacted during the survey 1. Advance notice was published by the California Manufacturing Association, and some 30,000 questionnaires were mailed in June 1971; in December 1971, 15,000 more were sent to the larger companies that had not responded to the June mailing. Completed, or partially completed, questionnaires were ultimately received from about 6,000 companies. These plants reported using 48 percent of the estimated 1 170 cubic hectometres (950,000 acre-feet) of total fresh water intake.

The tables in Chapter IV summarize the water use data as reported from the survey questionnaires; Tables 6 and 7 present estimated total fresh water use, which was derived by expanding the reported data.



Part of recirculation process in a steel mill. Water is treated in this circular clarifier prior to recirculation. Courtesy of Kaiser Industries

^{1/} Thus, about 10,000 small enterprises conducted by individual owners with no employees were excluded. These enterprises are believed to use less than 1 percent of the total water used for manufacturing.

Sprinkling log decks to preserve wood quality. Water is recirculated from the return-flow ditch (foreground).



Washing broccoli before freezing



Steam-cleaning equipment in a food-processing plant

Summary

In 1970, some 30,000 manufacturing plants operated in California. About 1 170 cubic hectometres (950,000 acrefeet) of fresh water per year is required to supply the needs of these plants.

Manufacturing water use has remained essentially the same between the 1957-59 period and 1970.

The industrial sector uses about 19 percent of the State's total urban fresh water. This level of consumption contrasts with the 30 percent needed in the 1957 through 1959 period.

Many plants require water only for sanitation and drinking; others use large quantities of water in the manufacturing process.

Over 317 cubic hectometres (258,000 acrefeet) of fresh water are estimated to be required by the major user group, the food industry.

Second in use is the pulp and paper industry, which uses 211 cubic hectometres (170,000 acre-feet), followed by petroleum refining, 208 cubic hectometres (169,000 acre-feet); chemicals, 99 cubic hectometres (80,000 acre-feet); lumber 83 cubic hectometres (68,000 acre-feet); stone, clay and glass, 57 cubic hectometres (47,000 acre-feet; and primary metals, 39 cubic hectometres (32,000 acre-feet).

The greatest single change in water use occurred in the wood products industry in which intake requirements declined from 262 cubic hectometres (213,000 acre-feet) in the late 1950s to 83 cubic hectometres (68,000 acre-feet) in 1970.

All other major industrial groups increased their water requirements except the chemical industry, which showed a slight decline.

Los Angeles County is first among counties in total annual fresh water use. San Francisco Bay Counties follow.

Plants with high water requirements are often located on bays and estuaries and on the ocean, where large quantities of brackish water are available. Most of these are in Contra Costa County; a smaller number are in Los Angeles, Monterey, Alameda, and San Mateo Counties.

In addition to the total estimated 1 170 cubic hectometres (950,000 acrefeet) of fresh water used by manufacturing industry, considerable quantities of brackish water are also used. No attempt was made to estimate the total amount of brackish water required; however, brackish water comprises 45 percent of the reported total water intake by manufacturers.

Cooling water continues to be the major application in manufacturing, followed by processing, boiler feed, employee use and sanitary requirements, and air conditioning.

During the 12-year period 1958-1970, recirculation increased from about 2 times to about 6.7 times.

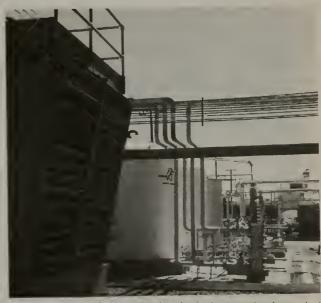
The consumptive use of water varies considerably among plants. The discharge-intake ratios vary from slightly more than 0.40 to over 0.95.

The attitude among manufacturers is that 55 percent of the intake water would be acceptable from reclaimed sources, providing quality and cost are equal to their present supply.

Fifty-six percent of the fresh water supply was reported to have been purchased from water service agencies and the remaining 44 percent was self-produced.



Water is used to cool steel beams in this cooling bed in a structural steel mill



In this northern California chemical plant, water is cooled in the tower (left foreground), conserving about 42,000 cubic metres (11 million gallons) daily.



Union Oil Company Refinery near Crockett, California



Chemical plant in Contra Costa County. The solar ponds (foreground) are used to reduce the volume of toxic industrial waste water by evaporation.

Chapter II. DATA BASE CHARACTERISTICS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

All industries classified as manufacturers that were active in California during 1970 were contacted during the survey. The names and addresses of these manufacturers, and their employment statistics, were obtained from the California Department of Employment Development (EDD), which supplied (1) average midmonth employment data, by county, for each month in 1970, and (2) the Standard Industrial Classification Code Number— assigned to each plant.

Because only partial response to the survey was obtained, some basis for expanding the sample results was needed to determine total water use. The basis selected was employment. On the basis of the information received from EDD, a unit rate of water use per employee was calculated; the rate could be easily applied to all persons known to be working in a specific industry in a specific county. Then, the unit rate calculated for each industry group was multiplied by the number of employees in the group.

This method was assumed to provide the most accurate measure of water use for a given industry group, and, for purposes of this survey, use was assumed to be relative to the size of the labor force. In other words, water use was considered proportional to the number of persons employed in each industry group, based on the quantity calculated for each employee.

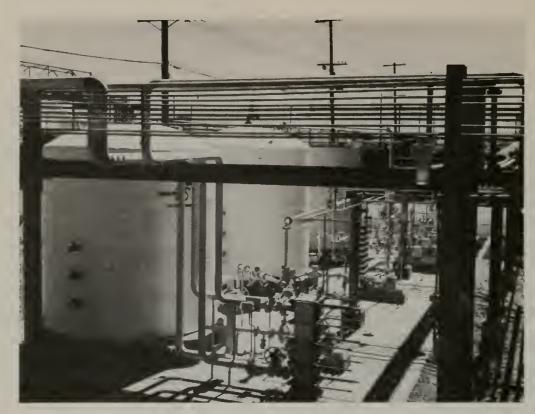
Classifying industries as distinctly high or low water-using is impractical because there is no clear demarcation

between those having high water requirements and those needing relatively little water. Per-employee rates of use may vary greatly from plants requiring high volumes of water for processing, cooling, and other major manufacturing uses to those that use water only for drinking and sanitation. A large plant with many workers, in which water is used principally for employee accomodation, may be seen as a high water user, even though no water is used for manufacturing. Other nonprocessing water uses include fire protection, landscape irrigation, cleaning and flushing, and dust control.

Many plants manufacture a variety of products, each of which is identified by a code number of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). For this study, the major product a plant manufactures determines the SIC code assigned to it. Where one company operates several plants, each plant has been assigned a code number to identify the major product it manufactures. Structure of the SIC system is described in Appendix D.

Large companies often set up sales offices, warehouses, and other business outlets that do not fit the manufacturing classification. To establish unit water use per employee, these fringe facilities were considered part of the manufacturing complex, and the employees working there were included in the total number of company employees. As stated earlier, the basis of the study procedure was to establish the location of water use by the place of employment. This necessitated some adjustment where office employees were

^{1/} A system for classifying manufacturing industries -- presented in Division D of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1967 edition), prepared by the U. S. Office of Statistical Standards. See Appendix C. "Definitions of Manufacturing Industries."



Chemical plant near Pittsburgh in Contra Costa County

courtesy of Dow Chemical

located in other counties. For example, in certain cases, such as the petroleum refining and canned fruits and vegetables industries, special attention was required to allocate water use to the county of actual use because many administrative and clerical offices were situated outside the counties of manufacture.

Small industrial plants that share space in large buildings present a special problem. Often one master meter serves the entire structure, and water use records for single users were inseparable from the total record of consumption. These data were deleted from the survey.

The difference in the estimated total fresh water use between Tables 6 and 7 resulted from the method of expanding respondent survey data.

Table 6 was expanded, where possible, from data provided at the 3 and 4 digit Standard Industrial Classification level within each county. Only where no such data were available were statewide 3 and 4 digit employee unit use values used for expansion. In Table 7, however, only average statewide employee unit use values, at the 3 and 4 digit SIC levels, were used for expansion.

Replies to questions were received with varying degrees of success. Questions of an economic or internal nature were poorly responded to, while questions relating to water use and source were, for the most part, well answered. Some responses were inadequate because the questions were misunderstood or misinterpreted; these are not included in this report. Summaries of questions relating to product manufactured, costs, and future water requirements were

deleted from this report for the reasons stated above.

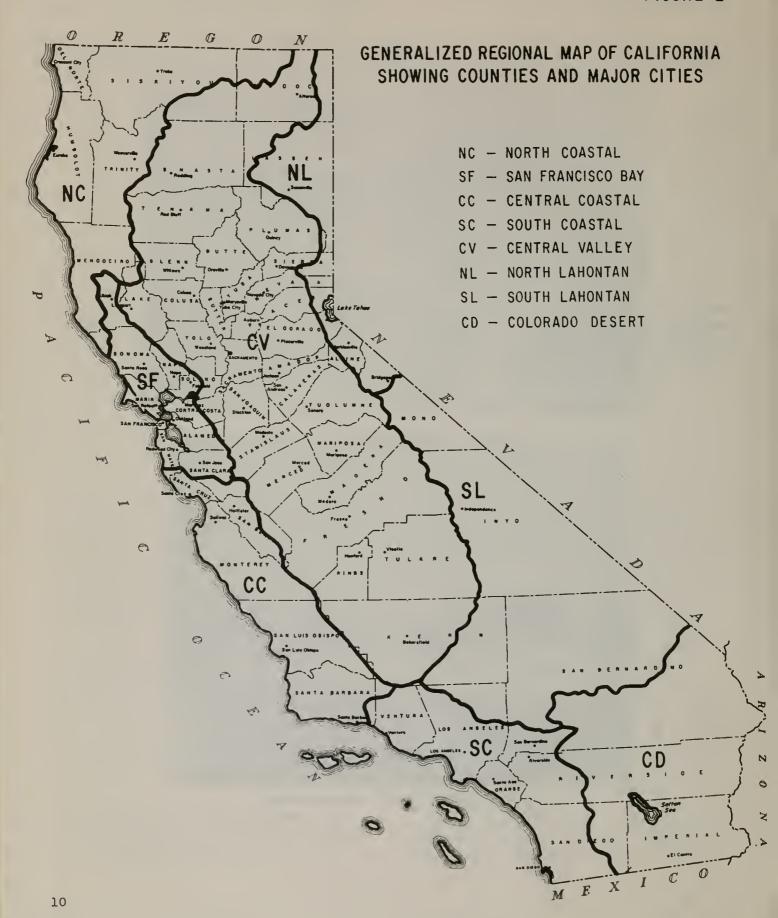
Answers to questions reported in Tables 1 through 9 are as follows:

Table No.	<u> Item</u>	Percent Response
1	Reported Range of Water Use	18.4
2	Reported Water Use by Industry	18.4
3	Reported Water Use by County	18.4
4	Reported Type of Water Use	17.7
5	Reported Recirculation	18.0
5	Reported Discharge	13.3
6	Estimated Water Use by County	18.4
7	Estimated Water Use by Industrial Group	18.4
8	Reported Potential Acceptance of Reclaimed Water	10.1
9	Reported Source of Water	18.4

Responses, although appearing to be somewhat low, were received from plants using about 48 percent of the total fresh water intake requirements. As a general rule the larger plants and those using the most water provided the highest percentage of replies.



Linde Air Reduction Plant in Fontana, California



Chapter III. GEOGRAPHIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In many respects, California manufacturing tends to be regionalized; i.e., particular classes of industry are centered in certain areas of the State. For example, lumber mills are principally located in the North Coastal area, oil refineries are concentrated in the San Francisco Bay and North Coastal areas, and food processing plants are most prevalent in the Central Valley. The following discussion of manufacturing in the State indicates the principal types of industry located in eight regions of California, as shown in Figure 2.

North Coast

Lumbering and wood products manufacturing are the principal industries in the North Coastal area. Two large pulp mills are located on the Humboldt County coast, and numerous large lumber mills are located throughout each of the north coastal counties, including Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Mendocino, Lake, Glenn, Siskiyou, and Modoc. A few establishments processing fish are located in Humboldt County, and a limited number of agriculturally oriented plants are situated in Siskiyou County.

San Francisco Bay

Nine counties front on San Francisco Bay. Manufacturing, however, is more heavily concentrated in the south and east bay counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa, although it is beginning to expand into the northern counties of Solano, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin.

A number of factors have contributed to the growth and diversification of manufacturing in the Bay Area, including a temperate climate that allows efficient year-around operation, adequate water supplies, efficient rail, air, and highway transportation, adequate service by public utilities, and a large labor force. Population has risen from about 1.7 million in 1940 to 2.0 million in 1970, an 18 percent increase.

Each portion of the San Francisco Bay area has certain characteristics that set it apart from neighboring communities. San Francisco, in many respects, is the hub of the area, much as Los Angeles is the metropolitan center of Southern California. Manufacturing industries occupy an important part of the San Francisco economy, as measured by a census of industry employment and payroll. Almost 1,500 manufacturing units are located in San Francisco County, and space for additional development is now limited.

The San Mateo Peninsula, just south of San Francisco, has experienced a substantial increase in population and manufacturing. Many of the newer manufacturing plants are located in industrial parks, i.e., areas zoned for manufacturing or similar industries, and generally fall into the lighter water-using categories. Manufacturers of electronic and scientific instruments, and the like, are commonly found here. Photographs of this new type of industrial accommodation are shown on the following page. The acreage used for this purpose, or that zoned for future use, has increased many fold during the past two decades.

Santa Clara County has also experienced a very rapid expansion of population and manufacturing. The industrially used land appears continuous through San Mateo County and into Santa Clara County, with much the same type of



Industrial park in San Mateo County

manufacturing in each. The complex of manufacturing differs, however, in that the numerous long-established food-products plants in Santa Clara County tend to influence water use by their high water requirements.

Santa Clara County water requirements are substantial and are continuing to grow rapidly as the population increases. Although some water is imported, most is developed locally from wells. Underground supplies, however, are limited, and plans are in effect to import additional water.

Manufacturing in the Oakland metropoliran area, which includes the highly industrialized City of Emeryville, has been established for many years. There are slightly more than 1,500 manufacturing plants in Alameda County, of which approximately 325 are in the City of Oakland. Twenty-two industrial tracts and parks have been noted recently. Manufacturing in Alameda County is highly diversified, and many plants use large quantities of water for their operations. Contra Costa County also has a great concentration of diverse manufacturing establishments. Among these are major petroleum refining companies with exceptionally high water needs, a large part of which are met with brackish supplies from the south shores of San Pablo and Suisun Bays.

Some industrial expansion is occurring in the north bay counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano, but they are not so heavily industrialized as the south- and east-bay localities described in the preceding paragraphs. Some older types of manufacturing, including wineries in Napa and Sonoma Counties, have been in existence for many years.

Manufacturing is otherwise concentrated in and about the cities of Benicia, Vallejo, Napa, and San Rafael. New and diverse types are now becoming established in these areas.

Central Coast

In the north Central Coastal area, a number of food processors operate in or near Hollister and Gilroy. These include canneries and dehydrators. Other food processors, including produce freezers and fish canneries, are located on or near the coast near Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Moss Landing, and Salinas. A number of major wineries have now situated in the fertile Salinas Valley.

Petroleum storage is significant today south of San Luis Obispo and is continuing to enlarge. Storage and refinement of oil products will probably increase if plans for a deepwater port off Morro Bay are realized. Mining is also still important, particularly for mercury.

Industry in the Santa Maria area consists of food processing plants (washing, packing, and sugar beet processing). In addition, the number of

electronic-oriented plants is increasing. Continued growth of the latter will probably depend on the level of activity at Vandenberg Air Force Missile Test Center in the adjoining basin to the south.

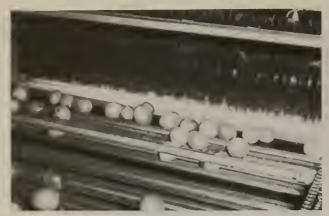
In Santa Barbara County, food processing plants, along with petroleum, ordnance, and electrical industries, dominate the industrial scene. Research and development facilities are also important. The biggest future in industry here lies with the petroleum industry, and new offshore wells, along with refineries, will probably be established.

South Coast

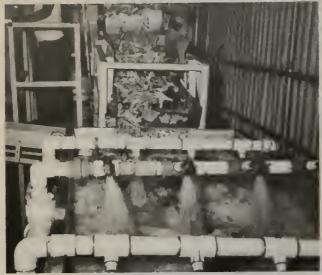
Industry in the Santa Clara River Valley area consists of petroleum, food processing, extraction (sand and gravel), scrap metal, and research and development activity. Oil well fields are extensive, along with refineries,



Industrial park in South San Francisco



Washing nectarines for fresh packaging



Washing vegetables before blanching, packaging, and freezing



Olive processing has high water requirements and generates large quantities of brine

and, in light of the fuel shortage, this industry should continue to grow. All types of vegetables and field crops are processed here; sugar beets are refined and lima beans are frozen and packaged. In addition, several fish canneries are located here. Recent years have seen a rapid increase in light manufacturing plants.

Los Angeles County is the hub of industrial activity in California. Industry is diversified and includes petroleum, chemicals, light manufacturing, paper, foundries, aerospace, shipyards, canneries, and other food processing industries. As in other areas, the petroleum industry is expected to grow. Some industrial areas, particularly some of the older light manufacturing areas, are run down and have a high vacancy factor. In many cases this has been caused by a movement of industry to industrial parks in suburban areas. Efforts are now being made to redevelop blighted industrial areas.

Heavy industry in the Santa Ana basin is best illustrated by Kaiser Steel in Fontana. The Kaiser plant has received world-wide attention because of its efficient use of water in manufacturing steel. Portland cement plants are extensive, along with sand and gravel operations. A few wineries are located here, along with other food processing industries such as those that serve the citrus industry. Chemical plants, including air reduction, are important, along with petroleum (wells and refineries), clay mining for bricks, railroad repair and switchywards, aerospace, food processing -- including sugar beet refineries -- and extensive light manufacturing and research and development. This area has grown rapidly over the years and industry has greatly increased. Large industrial parks are numerous, and industrial growth continues in step with population gains.

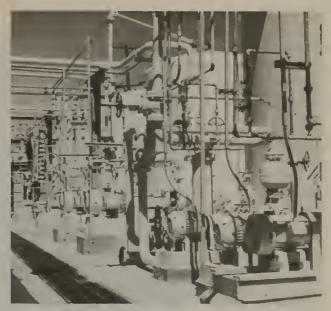
In San Diego County, one of the most rapidly developing Southern California areas, major industrial activity is oriented around electronics, medical health and life sciences, food processing, oceanography, apparel, and research and development. Also important are transportation and the aerospace industry. Salt evaporation ponds are still located in the San Diego Bay area, and mining is still important in some of the rural areas. Extensive areas zoned for industrial parks are filling rapidly with enterprises devoted to research and development, food processing, and light manufacturing. The port facilities continue to be important, and a new cannery (Van Camp) has recently been moved here from the Los Angeles area. In addition, there appears to be a rise in shipbuilding.

South Lahontan

Industrial development in the Mono-Owens Valley is sparse and primarily consists of the mining of tungsten, talc, pumice, and other minerals, including salt extraction from evaporative ponds. Mining predominates in the desert region of California but, although mentioned in the following discussion, is not included in the data in the tables in Chapter IV. Manufacturing growth is not anticipated.

Death Valley mining -- mainly tungsten, gold, lead, and borates -- is a principal industry in the South Lahontan area. Much of the mining is carried on without extensive use of water. Ore is shipped to other areas for processing and manufacturing into primary metals and other basic materials.

Some research and development is conducted at the Naval Ordnance Test Station at China Lake. In this same area, south of Little Lake, is a large lumber mill, where stacked logs are sprayed continuously to reduce fire hazard and to preserve wood quality.



Water is used extensively in this closed system of a chemical plant — Courtesy of Dow Chemical



Water is softened before use in a recirculation system in a California steel mill. Softening is one of many operations in the raw-water treatment plant.



Treated and recycled water in manufacture of pulp for paper

The logs are constantly sprinkled to maintain an atmosphere of high humidity, which is required to prevent a blue fungus from spreading throughout the wood and to prevent the wood from drying and splitting (checking).

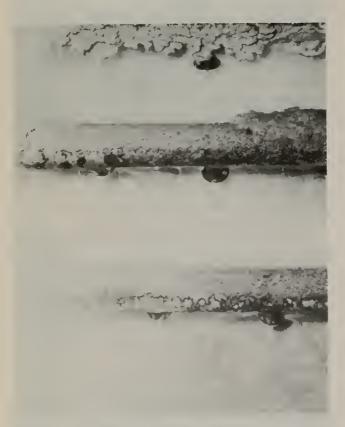
The Antelope Valley has a thriving air-craft industry, along with Portland cement and chemical factories. Mining is still important in the area, also. There could be significant industrial growth in the Antelope Valley if the intercontinental airport is constructed. This would probably result in the development of extensive light manufacturing industries and transportation support facilities. Antelope Valley is also the center of large concentrations of sands and gravels -- still untapped but with great potential considering the probable need for construction.

Portland cement is manufactured in the Mojave River area. Other industries include mining, and sand and gravel extraction. The area also has extensive military storage and distribution facilities. However, extensive growth of industry is not anticipated.

Colorado Desert

Industry in the Twenty-Nine Palms-Lanfair area is relatively minor, with limited activity related to mining and salt extraction from chloride deposits.

Kaiser's Eagle Mountain iron-ore mining operation is located in the Chuckwalla area. Mines are extensive throughout the area, but most are small operations. Some mining is carried on in the Colorado River area, along with some ornamental rock quarrying.



Bleaching and washing process in the reduction of wood chips to pulp for manufacturing paper



Cooling broccoli after blanching prior to packaging and freezing



Washing and moisturizing raisins

The food prcessing industry in the Coachella Valley is important. Fresh produce is washed, packed, and shipped to many areas throughout the United States. The area has a potential for the growth of light industry, which could be stimulated by the rapid urban development occurring between Palm' Springs and Indio.

The Imperial Valley has extensive produce processing plants, including large sugar beet refineries. There are canneries, freezing plants, cotton gin mills and food processing plants. In addition, there are some salt works and a chemical plant that produces agricultural chemicals.

Central Valley

Numerous industries in the Central Valley use large quantities of water.

These principally comprise plants processing agricultural products -- sugar, fruits, vegetables, and nuts -- and beef and dairy products. Other industries, e.g., manufacturers of agricultural implements, use smaller quantities of water. In addition to food processing, the Sacramento Basin portion of the Valley has a large wood products industry, including a paper mill at Anderson and widely dispersed lumber mills.

In Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties, alone, there are some 600 manufacturing

plants. Manufacturing in the Sacramento Valley is quite diversified, while San Joaquin Valley industry, particularly in the Fresno and Stockton areas, is oriented somewhat more directly to food processing, where manufacturers produce items from agriculture or items needed in the pursuit of agriculture.

Lumbering is the principal manufacturing industry in the Central Valley foothill areas, but is relatively minor compared with other types of manufacturing on the Valley floor.

Industry in the Delta area is almost entirely agriculturally oriented, with production, processing, packaging, and distribution of many diverse food products. Agriculture itself is located in the rich delta area of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers extending eastward to the Sierra foothills. The industrial activities supportive of agriculture are centered in the Stockton area, including considerable fabrication, sales, and repair of farm implements.

North Lahontan

With the exception of a limited amount of lumbering in the Susanville and Sierra Valley areas, very little manufacturing is carried out in the North Lahontan area, a small region in northeastern California. The area, which includes the Lake Tahoe Basin, is principally devoted to recreation.



Vats for olive curing are filled with brine

The following analyses are based on information submitted by manufacturers responding to the questionnaire.

Overall water use by the State's manufacturers is now about 1 170 cubic hectometres (950,000 acre-feet) -- up only slightly from the 1957 through 1959 period. Probable reasons for the minimum increase are the greatly reduced water use by lumber mills, lower use in the chemical industry in 1970, and the increased recycle rate throughout industry.

The nine leading manufacturing groups in order of volume of water use are:
(1) food products, (2) petroleum refining, (3) pulp and paper, (4) chemicals, (5) wood products, (6) stone, clay, and glass products, (7) primary metals, (8) transportation equipment and (9) fabricated metals. All use in excess of 34 cubic hectometres (27,000 acre-feet) per year. This sequence involves two significant changes in the order of use since the 1957-1959 survey, which found wood products second and petroleum refining third.

The tables in this report are arranged somewhat similarly to those in Bulletin No. 124, "Water Use by Manufacturing Industries in California, 1957-1959", published in 1964. Table 1 presents the range of water use for reporting plants within each of the industry groups. Tables 2 and 3 show reported water-use data of responding plants. Data is related to industry group in Table 2, while Table 3 presents water use by county. Table 4 reports data on types of water use within the plant, and Table 5 reports recirculation and water discharged by industry group.

Table 6 shows estimated total water use for manufacturing, by county and industry group, based on expansion of the reported data in the previously

described tables. Table 7 contains estimated total water use of major industry groups and includes unit water use per employee, from which estimates of total use were computed. Table 8 shows potential degree of acceptance of reclaimed water by industrial groups, and Table 9 shows reported water use by source.

Approximately 4 percent of the plants reporting used at least 81 percent of the total reported water intake (Table 1). Thirty-one plants reported more than 4 cubic hectometres (3,000 acre-feet), while the greatest number of plants fell within the range of 378 to 3 780 cubic metres (100,000 to 1 million gallons).

In making these estimates, the midpoint value of each range of water use was assumed to represent the annual gross intake of each of the plants falling within that range. For example, column 5 includes the number of plants which use between 100 million and 1 billion gallons per year. For calculation purposes, a midpoint value of 2 cubic hectometres (1,700 acre-feet) was assumed to be the annual gross intake of each of the plants falling within the range of this column.

The food industry (SIC No. 20) continues to lead all others in water intake requirements (Figure 3 and Table 2), having increased 13 percent since 1960. Canning and frozen food processers still account for the greatest use in this industry. The increase in water use is somewhat commensurate with the State's agricultural production growth during the past 15 years.

Petroleum refining is now the second largest industrial water user, moving from third place in 1960. Water use has risen nearly 15 percent. Again, this increase seems to be directly associated with the ever-increasing demand for fuel to power vehicles and

ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL WATER USE BY MAJOR WATER-USING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FIGURE 3.

for electrical power generation in both California and elsewhere in the nation. A further stimulation in petroleum refining may be attributed to the other uses for petroleum products, particularly in synthetic fabrics and for plastics. In the total petroleum industry, water use for petroleum refining, by far, exceeds that for other petroleum products.

Water use in paper and pulp manufacturing (SIC No. 26) has increased significantly (233 percent) between the 1957-1959 period and 1970. Along with lumber production, the pulp and paper industry is now mainly responsible for the high industrial water requirements in Northern California. Four mills in this region, using waste wood from lumber and plywood mills, account for almost half of the State's paper production. A comparable quantity of water is required for processing.

The chemical industry (SIC No. 28) remains in fourth position among the industries; however, water intake requirements have declined more than 15 percent for the industry as a whole. It can be speculated that impending pollution control constraints in 1970 encouraged developments of recycling facilities and further treatment of effluent.

There are also indications that the decline in the national economy contributed to a lessening in demand for certain groups of chemicals, such as paint. By contrast, the demand for agricultural chemicals more than doubled in little over a decade, and the demand for soaps and cosmetics also showed substantial increases.

As indicated, severe declines in water use were experienced by the wood products industry, which changed its standing from second to fifth place among industries (SIC No. 24). Two factors may be chiefly responsible. First, the slow-down in the building industry had a direct effect on the

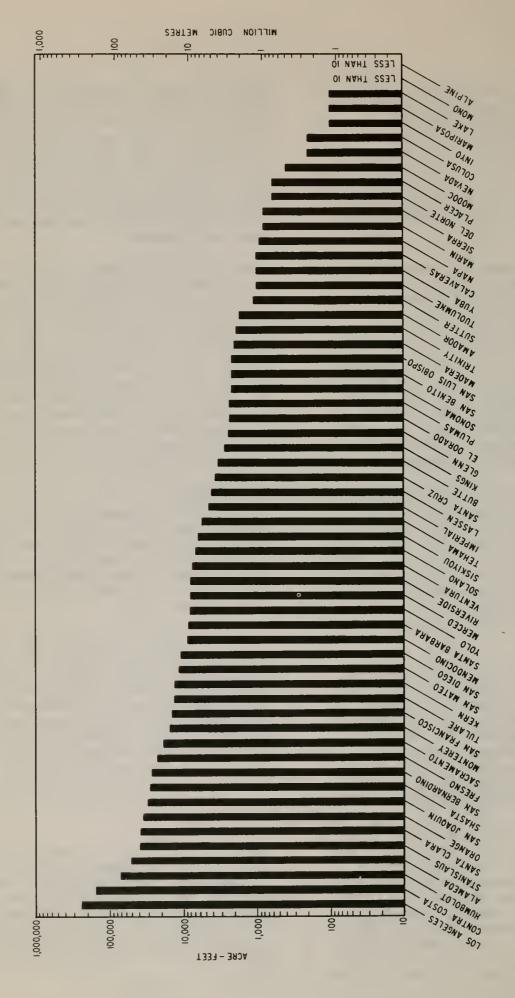
need for lumber. Secondly, the relatively new practice of sprinkling log decks, in lieu of using mill ponds for storing and preserving logs, has also contributed to the declining requirement. Where logs are stored over impervious soil, return flow systems are employed to recycle intake water many times and thus to reduce make-up water requirements.

Lumber mills continue to dominate the wood products industry in water use, but mills vary considerably in rate of water use. Respondents apparently interpreted the term "water use" differently. Water use defined as intake water into, water use or gross use asily understood, but "flow-through" water into, and out of, ponds is considered "water use" by some respondents. The previous survey included a few mills with exceptionally high use, very close to total streamflow.

As a result of log deck sprinkling (resulting in a lessening of "in stream" millpond use), construction decline, and possibly other factors, the wood products industry experiences a 70 percent decrease in water requirements in comparison to the boom construction years of the 1950s.

In the industrial group of stone, clay, and glass products, (SIC No. 32) glass and glassware showed nearly a tripling of water use. Water used in hydraulic cement manufacture also increased, but there was a drop-off in water use for cement, gypsum, and plaster products --again a possible reflection of the decline in our economy during 1970. Overall increase in this industry, as indicated by level of water use, was 18 percent.

Water use in the primary metals industry (SIC No. 33) continues to be dominated by the blast furnace and basic steel products, which show a rise of more than 70 percent. Rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, although initially lower in water use, showed even a more



ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL FRESH WATER USE BY COUNTY - 1970 FIGURE 4.

dramatic increase of over 100 percent. When totaled, the group rose a substantial 70 percent during the past 12 years.

Because of sheer numbers of plants and employees, water use in fabricated metal products and transportation equipment industries (SIC 34 and 37) is at traditionally high levels. Each has increased slightly over the twelve years between surveys (fabricated metals about 4 percent, and transportation equipment 22 percent). Most water use in these industries is directly related to the level of employment, and little water is needed for processing, with the exception of the coating and engraving constituent (SIC No. 3471) of these groups, which requires great quantities of process water. Because of high employment in aircraft and parts manufacture, the group, as a whole, remains at a high level in water use.

The ranking of water use among the major industrialized counties followed somewhat the same sequential pattern during the past 12 years (Figure 4, and Tables 3 and 6) with two major changes. These changes are related to the new patterns of activity in wood products, and establishment of the large water-using paper-pulp plant located in Humboldt County. As mentioned previously, the use of water for wood products declined significantly because of a slowdown in home construction. This and other factors were probably responsible for a reduction in water use by Plumas County, which previously had been the second highest industrial-water-using county in the State. In most instances where total county industrial water use declined over the past decade in the northern counties, the cause can be traced to either a reduction in timber cutting or a change to log-deck sprinkling in place of mill ponds.

Some of the differences in data presented in this report and that in

Bulletin No. 124 resulted from use of inadequate employment data for 1957 through 1959, which, in the earlier study, located employees in "headquarter" counties rather than the county in which the employees were actually working. Since total water use is computed from the employee unit rates determined from the survey samples, and from data on the total numbers of employees, care must be taken that the location of employees is known. In the Bulletin No. 124 study, in a few cases, all employees of a company with facilities at various locations were erroneously considered to be located at the "headquarter" office. For example, petroleum-refining employees were erroneously shown to be located in San Francisco County and an equivalent quantity of water was inadvertently assigned to this area. These data were adjusted after publication of the earlier report, (Bulletin No. 124 -- April 1964).

The responses to the survey question asking for quantities of intake water used for various purposes within the plant, including cooling, processing, boiler feed, air conditioning, sanitary and drinking, and "other" (as reported in Table 4) show that 57 percent is used for cooling, largely because of the high demands for petroleum refining. Some 30 percent of the total intake is used for processing; thus, these two categories account for about 87 percent of the total water intake. Without the high cooling-water requirement for petroleum refining, cooling and processing would require about the same amount of water.

Of the remaining water intake reported, both fresh and brackish, 6 percent is used for boiler feed; 3 percent for "other" miscellaneous purposes (such as factory and service-road dust suppression, fire protection, and esthetics); 2 percent for sanitary and drinking; and 2 percent for air conditioning.

Table 5 shows recirculation and discharge. With a few exceptions, recirculation, as expected, was higher in the "heavy" industries, which use large amounts of process water. In several cases it may be noted that air conditioning water was extensively recirculated in "light" industry, where close plant temperature control was necessary for sensitive processes and for employee comfort.

Consumptive use of water varies considerably among industries (Table 5). Plants using water mainly for employee comfort may discharge nearly as much water as is received as intake unless air-conditioning evaporative losses are high. Elsewhere, where recycling is extensively practiced, or where processing and cooling are important water-use functions, the discharge-intake ratios— are understandably lower.

The weighted discharge-intake ratio for the State, including all industrial

groups, is 0.69. Rates among industry groups vary from slightly more than 0.40 to over 0.95.

When water quality is unimpaired or where the water can be made acceptable for reuse, plants with a high discharge-intake ratio would seem to have a high reuse potential.

Table 8 shows the attitude of manufacturers toward the use of reclaimed water and potential acceptance of this resource in the manufacturing process. Overall acceptance equalled 55 percent of the total intake. This figure was determined by calculating that portion of the total reported fresh intake water that manufacturers indicated they would accept from reclaimed water sources.

The following table shows the willingness of various industrial groups to use reclaimed water as a part of the intake supply.

Industry Classification	Percent Acceptance	Industry Classification	Percent Acceptance
Ordnance Food	53 63	Petroleum refining	37
Tobacco	No response	Rubber and plastic Leather	84 21
Textile mills	55	Stone, Clay, Glass	67
Apparel	16	Primary metals	44
Lumber and Wood	58	Fabricated metals	67
Furniture	12	Machinery	35
Paper	74	Electric machinery	51
Printing, Publishing	32	Transportation equipment	47
Chemicals	73	Instruments	78
		Miscellaneous	48

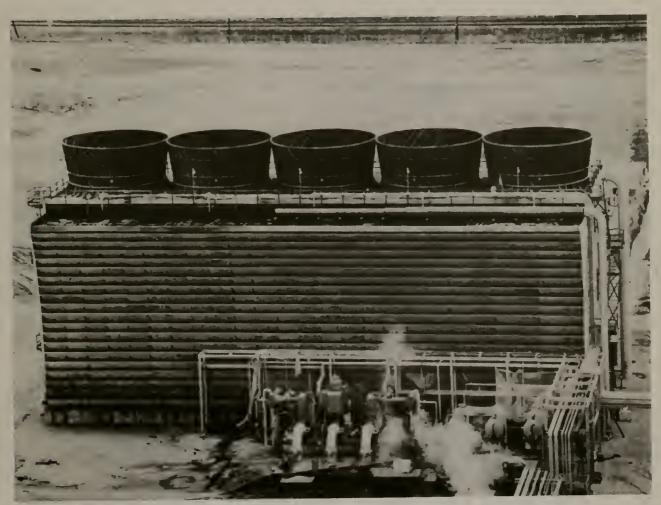
Manufacturing industry (weighted) average - 55

^{1/} The discharge-intake ratio is the proportion of plant intake water discharged as effluent.

Most manufacturing water derived from a single source is self-developed from brackish bays, estuaries, wells, and the ocean (Table 9). The largest source of fresh water (31 percent) is that purchased from water agencies, which derive their supplies from a variety of primary sources. Almost 18 percent of the fresh water supply is self-developed from wells and springs, and a little

more than 6 percent is obtained directly from stream diversion. Only a very small fraction of 1 percent is self-developed from lakes.

In the manufacturing industry as a whole, 55 percent of all water used is fresh, and the remainder (45 percent) is brackish.



Cooling towers used to cool heated water in a retinery. Retining crude oil requires both high pressures and high temperatures. The cooling towers dissipate the heat into the atmosphere safely and harmlessly.

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RANGE OF REPORTED AF				INDUSTRY GROUP	OFFICE ANC COLPUT	358 SERVICE INDUSTRY PACHINES 359 MISC. MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	361 ELECTRIC TEST + DISTRIBUTING EDULPMENT 362 ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS		READIO AND IV RECEIVING EDUIPMENT			370 TRANSPORTATION EDUIPMENT 371 MCTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	AIRCRAFT THE PAPTS	SHIP AND BOAT BOILDING AND REPAIR PAILRDAD EQUIPMENT	375 MCTCRCCLES, BICKCLES, AND PARTS	MISCELLANEOUS IRANSFORIATION ECOL	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED TRUDGETS ENGINEEFING + SCIENTIFIC INSTRUME	MECHANICAL MEASURING + CONTPOL DEVI	383 OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSES 384 MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES	OPHTHALMIC GOODS	386 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES 387 WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND WATCHCASES	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INCUS	α	TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS		399 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	TOTAL		
			SIC	CODE	3	mm	3	K) W)	M 3 M) N) N	m	(A)	(M. CM.	, rr) (-73 PM	יז כיו כ		- , (*)	,		- (-)		1	. , 1	,,					

INTAKE	Alek	9	- - 1	m	**・*	ĸ	mı	ח סי	1	m u	· ~	7	νœ		~	*	m 4	m	0 (· * ·	* M	7	n w	2	* ^	J *	2 0			⊶ m
TOTAL	>	7.0	57	7			4474	248	1535	99	1473	224	225		20			2	99	, ·	1 6		M					754	-	2 6
BRACKISH	WAIEK	0	0 (D .	0	o .	7879	.	1037	111	6680	0	20		0	0	0 0		0 (000	5	0	o o	0	0 0		• •	*	• •	*-0
H WATER	SELF PROOUCEO	0	0	Ð	0	D	24705	2091	9808	253	7026	2165	780		*	0	o *	. 0	0 (- • •	5	. 0	00	0	0 0		00	5.80.7	21	4787
FRESI	PURCHASEO	7.06	571	1 55	* >	*	12159	398	4505	297	1031	81	2846 1427		207	*	m d	23	60	×**	14		33	2	* (v *	30	1736	27	1634 20
PLANTS	REPORTING	6	#1	٠,	 ,	1	601	. N	129	0 00	7	28	108		25	#	4 4	n «o	m !	13	25.0) e	26 127	~	P	~ ~	11	27.7	0 4	7.5
NUMBER OF	TOTAL	54	5.5		11	D 10	2461	278	508	221	18	119	332 429	3 10	252	o nv	11	71	24	v N eo c	2462	282	186	35	30	2 8	71	· 4	244	267
SIC	CODE INDUSTRY GROUP	-				ORDNAN							MISC.	210 TOBACCO MANUFACTURES 211 CIGARETTES 212 CIGARS	TEXTILE	WEAVING MILLS, SYNTHETICS	MEAVING AND FINISHING	KNITTING MILLS	TEXTIL	YARN AND THREAD MILLS MISSEL AND THREAD MILLS	A DOADEL AND OTHER TEXTTLE BOODING	HEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS	MOMEN S	MOMEN.		FUR GOODS	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL AND ACCESS MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE FRODUCT	OF CHOOSE ONE OF CHAPTER		
	NUMBER OF PLANTS FRESH WATER BRACKISH TOT	E INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL REPORTING PURCHASEO SELF PRODUCEO WATER WATER	INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL REPORTING PURCHASEO SELF PRODUCEO WATER WATER WATER WATER WATER WATER WATER WATER WATER TOTAL SELF PRODUCEO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	INDUSTRY GROUP ORDNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES ORDNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES 1 GUNS, HCHITZERS AND HCRIARS 1 A ST1 ORDNANCE TORS SHALL AFMS 1 A ST1 ORDNANCE OF TORS SHALL AFMS 2 A 4 ST1 O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL REPORTING PURCHASEO SELF PRODUCEO WATER CONTACT OF THE PRODUCEO WATER	INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL REPORTING PURCHASEO SELF PRODUCEO WATER	INDUSTRY GROUP	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES	INDUSTRY GRDUP	INDUSTRY GROUP	INDUSTRY GRDUP	INDUSTRY GROUP	INDUSTRY GROUP	INDUSTRY GROUP	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSERIES S4 S71 ORDNER OF PLANTS FRESH WATER PARCHASEO SLE PRODUCED WATER ORDNANCE AND ACCESSERIES S4 S71 ORDNANCE AND ACCESSERIES ORDNANCE COULFHENT ORDNANCE AND ACCESSERIES ORDNANCE AND AC	INDUSTRY GROUP	ONDOLANCE AND ACCESSORIES 10 AL REPORTING PURCHASED SELF PRODUCED WATER STATE STATE	INDUSTRY GROUP	INDUSTRY CROUP	INDUSTRY GROUP	NOUSING GROUP	NOUSING GROUP	INDUSTRY GROUP	NODSTRY GROUP						

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1

		TOTAL INTAKE	;	983	368	202	51	e . o	54069	12905	28751	1346	*	394	0 00	13	19	191	*	16	,	33854	206	314	2398	3	1746	593	99302	984	7.6	1025		19	207
		BRACKISH		00	0 6	- 0	0	00	20086	. 0	20086	,	0	0.0	>		0	0 0	• •	0	0	20146	15	0	506	? C	240	0	70053		0	• •		0	0
0 19 1 NI 0		FRESH WATER	SELF PRODUCED	796	* *	¥ 0	0	* 0	15779	7039	7027	9000	0	€0	~ C		0	ج دو	¥ G	. 0	0	\$669	2484	, 0	985	o c	832	330	5.042	641	1	716		0	*
OZEL NI GROUP IN 1970	METRES	FRESH	PURCHASED	35	368	282	51	e0 37	18203	5,856	1637	1477	> *	386	118	± €	19	185	15	16	7	6713	4511	37 PM	605	248	374	262	23405	23170	73	309	3	61	206
D ×	LONS) 85.4 CL	PLANTS	REPORTING	5.6	207	131	9 0	19	156	ۍ ب	9	82	7	455	7.5	or ≪	5 6 2	255	12	21	27	363	7.2	-	00 1	99	- J	47	54	31	11	198	,	0.0	169
TABLE 2 (Con	MILLION GALLONS	NUMBER OF PLANTS	TOTAL	134	1258	825	26 26	253 97	470	უ 0	14	230	702 7	3735	501	229 4 10	259	2119	64	147	553	1157	169	3 C	271	204	3 E	185	230	135	9 P	961	2 ~	₩ W.	7.65
N ALINNA CAHOCOMO			DE INDUSTRY GROUP	244 MCDCEN CONTAINERS	FURNITURE AND FIXTU	MOU SEHOLD FURN	252 OFFICE FURNITURE	PARTITI	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	PULP MILLS	262 PAPER MILLS. EXCEPT BUILDING PAPER		265 PAPERBOARO CONTAINERS AND BOXES		S		800KS	274 MISCELLANGUOS PUELISHING 275 COMMERCIAL FRINTING		GREETING CARD P	279 PRINTING TRADE SERVICES		INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS			PAINTS AND ALLIEG PROCUCTS	286 GUM AND WCOO CHEMICALS		PETROLEUM AND COAL PROD	PETROLEUM REFINING	295 PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS	RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS. N	301 TIRES AND INNER TUBES		306 FABRICATED RUBBER PROCUCIS, NEC 307 MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCIS
		SIC	CODE	1.30	1																														

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1

		TOTAL INTAKE	WAIER	558	246	* >	* 4	*	2	m *	70.40	110	727	2 - 5	6/6	0 20	1350	7	703	7013	4627	100	69	1877	62	100	2571	100	19	402	120	1042	155	1/1	1603	17	33	528	113	656	
		BRACKISH	WAIER	0	0 (0 0	.	. 0	0	0 0	75		75	0	0 0	5 C	· *	. 0	0	35	0	, ה		0	0	9	2 0			0 (- c	~ ~	0	D	0 0	0	0	0	0 (, c	,
N 1970	;	FRESH WATER	SELF PRODUCED	191	191	0 0	-	, 0	0	0 0	0000	6022	180	0	685	ω γ	859	2	475	1380	1283	m c		7.0	0	0	108	-	*		* *	k m	103	0	601	*	; 1	*	30	201	224
INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970	METRES	FRESH	PURCHASED	99	354.569	.108	2/9°	502	2.181	3.173	9. 7	110.645	472.579	2,523	294.018	90.111	491,186	2.086	-	5597.831	344.4	152.944	54.64		29.250	3	2460.926	401.405	19,161	401.288	157.821	1037.584	51.856	171.024	1002.895	16.729	32,166	229.240	83.470	50.081	
tinued) BY	(MILLION GALLONS)	PLANTS	REPORTING	38	4	(~ •	0 -		۲.«	1	222	15	16	5	*	128	J	55	193	31	m c	v «	28	25	34	645	50	10	221	25.	131	64	57	750	72	, m	122	7.0	e (*
TABLE 2 (Con WATER INTAKE	(MILLION MILLIONS	NUMBER OF	TOTAL	205	1.8	~	or u	3 0	27	% 0 0 × 0 × 0	- 1 -	1146	61	66	25	, o	143	200	189	711	103	106	0 ¥ ¥ 20	26	233	127	3125	240	106	1129	216	230	177	241	4518	0.00	267	792	261	377	672
REPORTED ANNUAL V			INDUSTRY GROUP	D LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	_		LL I		LUGGAGE		LEAINER GCOUS, NEC		GLASS AND GLASSWARE, PRESSED OR BLOWN	PROCUCTS OF PURCHASED GLASS	CEMENT, HYDR		6 POTTERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS	_	MISC. NONP	9	BLAST FURNACE AND BASIC		S PXIMAX NONTEXKOON REPAIN		NCNFERROUS FOUNDRIES	9 MISCELLANEOUS PRIMARY METAL PRCOUCTS	_		_	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PROD	SCREM	6 HETAL STAPPINGS	MISC. FABRICATEC	MISC.	MACHINERY . E		A CONSTOLICATION AND DELATED HACHINEDA	HETAL MCRKING MACHINERY	_	GENERAL	57 OFFICE AND COMPUTING MACHINES
		SIC	CODE	310	311	312	313	3 1 t	315 316	317	313	320	322	323	324	325	326	327	329	330	331	332	255	300	336	339	340	341	342	344	345	346	348	349	350	351	356	354	355	356	35

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

			TOTAL INTAKE	MAIER	155	1477	300	190	197	49	302	511 63	5151	361	1900	*	11	01	529	270		73	25	∪ <i>*</i>	267	71.	22		*>	65523			
			BRACKISH TO	WAIER	0 0			0	0	0 0		0 0	71.6				0 0	>	0 0	- c		0	0 0	. 0	00	0 (118996 269 365187 81			
	0761 NI		ATER	SELF PRODUCED	**	000		144	0			90	13	0 (- F		00	>	0	- c		0	0 (-	*-	. 0	* *	* 0		97977 369		_	
	INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970	METRES	FRESH WATER	PURCHASED	101	1 226	3.8	94	197	49	302	505	4419	361	1178		11	16	529	220		73	2	× *	267	17	199	J =4 :	42	82015 51697			
(Continued)	ВУ	GALLONS) = 3785.4 CUBIC	PLANTS	REPORTING	33	16.1	707	3 %	5	940	79	122	263	76	30	3 -	9 0	3.8	130	24	13	0 4	σ.	1	194	m .	27	- 약 (986	5491 2			
TABLE 2	WATER INTAKE	MILLION GALLONS	NUMBER OF PLANTS	TOTAL	150	200.3	200	150	63	298	313	715	1633	384	1 to 0	, m	44	273	769	153	, E	221	69	12U 9	1263	31	313	112	541	29786			
	REPORTED ANNUAL W	***		INDUSTRY GROUP	S SERVICE INDUSTRY PACHINES HISC. MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		ELECTRICAL EGGIPPENT AND SUPPLIE	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS			SS RADIO AND TV RECEIVING EGULPHENI				72 AIRCRAFT THE PARTS	RAILROAD EDUIPMENT	MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, AND PARTS	79 MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	BI ENGINEERING + SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	DETICAL BEAUCATAGE CONTROL OF ICANORS	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS	OPHIMALMIC GOODS	SK PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES BY MATCHES, CLOCKS, AND MATCHCASES	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS	SET TOYS AND SPORTING GODDS	COSTUME JEWELRY AND NOTIONS	399 MISCELLANEOLS MANUFACTURES	MILLIGN GALLCNS TOTAL ACRE FEET TOTAL			
			SIC	CODE	358		350	362	363	364	36	367	37	371	37	374	375	379	3.0	0 N	90 80	3,8	en i	337	390	363	394	500	3,5				

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1

		TOTAL INTAKE	WATER		401	788	264	* 0	68646	390	3383	*	9715		2189	605	* !	/66 	3.6	*	1832	eo →	* *	12914	82	30	22	*	824	4114	7546	20189	684	2874	1131 6268	487	5118	**	653	9	5456	196
		BRACKISH	WATER		0	0	0	0 0	59681	. C		0	0 0	•	•	0	0 0	-	> -}	¢ 0	0	0 0	> e	9937	0	0 (> 0	. 0	0	o ;	2220	16944	0	1650	>	*	٥	.	-	. 0	0	0
1970		WATER	SELF PRODUCED		64	277	* (14452	306	2810	0	915		2071	462	*	¥∸ 02	000	. 0	1716	325	* =	2895	13	*(513	. 0	642	3828	2740	2851	60.00	54	1751	175	1134	* ?	624 833	51	4790	173
TABLE 3 WATER INTAKE BY COUNTY IN 1970	ETRES	FRESH WATER	PURCHASED		352	340	263		20855	* °C	573	*	8800	•	118	9.7	*!	≯ 66	¥ ¥	; *	116	612	* *	× 18	69	30	2301	*	574	286	25.85	394	*	1199	2517	311	3984	0 (~ g	; o	666	52
3 ER INTAKE	ON GALLONS) S = 3785.4 CUBIC METRES	PLANTS	REPORTING		9	23	7		116	°Ę	91	2	4 %	p	55	1.8	mf	~ u	9 7 2	, ~	29	16	n +	30	19	P)	523	. ~	0,4	2 4	109	57	8 0	126	212	37	15	(10	65	26	6
TABLE ANNUAL WATE	= (MILLION (MILLION)	NUMBER OF PLANTS	TOTAL	1	17	113	22	16	300	t ur	472	28	223	50	235	94	24	19		, eo	128	74	77	150	7.1	31	2045	32	393	373	609	291	65	742	1339	148	107	φ ¢	82	294	217	0.7
REPORTED AN																																										
			COUNTY	ALPINE	AMADOR	BUTTE	CALAVERAS	CULUSA	CONTRA COSTA	FL DORADO	FRESNO	GLENN	HUMBOLDT	INVO	KEPN	KINGS	- LAKE	I A S S E A	x Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z			MERCEO	_	_	_		OKANCE			MACRAMINIC MAN MAN MAN TO		SAN	NAN	SAN MATEO	AND ALMAND ALMAND	SANTA CRUZ	SHASTA	N	SOLANO	SONOMA	STANISLAUS	SUTTER
		COUNTY	CODE	1	2	m	3 (~ `	20	~ «	6	10		13	14	15	16	- a	. 6	20	21	22	2 4	25	26		29					35	36	32	o m	0,3	41	2 2	7 3	45	93	23

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

		TOTAL INTAKE	WATER	983	22	1840	62	1215	S		60988	7081	1525	265523	814862							
		BRACKISH	WATER	0	0	0	0 1	w c			27230	563	299	118996	365187							
0 1970		FRESH WATER	SELF PRODUCED	972	25	1588	7	260	1363		7748	1738	100	64511	12626							
BY COUNTY IN 1970	METRES	FRESH	PURCHASED	10		252	61	919	, 3		26010	4759	756	82015	51697							
TABLE 3 (Continued) WATER INTAKE	ON GALLONS)	PLANTS	REPORTING	2	2	39	7	50	† 40 J		2711	684	174	5491								
ANNUAL WAT	(MILLION GALLONS) 1 MILLION GALLONS = 3785.4 CUBIC METRES	NUMBER OF PLANTS	TOTAL	36	21	174	27	243	36	w e	15562	1541	1426	29786								-
REPORTED AN			COUNTY	ТЕНАНА	TRINITY	TULARE	TUOLUMNE	VENTURA	V UB A	AULTI-COUNTY	OS ANGELES	LAMEDA	SAN OIEGO	HILL ICH GALLCHS TOTAL	ACRE FEET TOTAL							
		COUNTY	CODE	_	_					55	60 1	7 0 V	8 06									

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	REPORTED ANNUAL WATE	TER INTAKE	BY,	ABLE 4 TYPE OF USE	AND	INDUSTRY	GROUP IN 1970	1970		
		1 MILLION	ON GALLONS	ION GALLONS)	IC METRES					
Sic		NUMBER OF	PLANTS			WATER	ER INTAKE			
3000	INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING	COOLING	PROCESSING	BOILER FEED	AIR COND.	SANITARY	ОТНЕВ	TOTAL
190		75	6	45	154	16	183	257	47	706
191	GUNS, HOMILZERS AND HOMIARS AMMUNITION, FROMPI FOR SHALL ARMS	100	1	c	r,	ž.	182	212	77	571
193	STATE OF THE COLUMN TAREST OF	;	rm	5 7	90	3 -1		5.75	r m	133
194	SIGHTING AND FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT SMALL ARMS		-	c	c	c	7 ⁸	4	c	4
196	SMALL	1 00 1	4 🕶	, 6	, 0		60	¥ *	00	¥ <i>4</i> -
200	- 1	2461	502	17803	18367	2825	6.4.6	204	2012	07227
201		315	63	601	1046	0		87	67	1936
202		278	0.5	PO 1	595	8		15	470	2306
203	CANNED, CURED, AND FROZEN FOODS	508	115	3108	179	1087	144	503	1643	14969
202		241	31	277	50	0 e0 - m	•*	1 2	22	202
206		18	~ ;	9766	37.30	648	0 !	8 0 (7.2	14517
207	CONFECTIONERY AND RELATEC PROCUCTS	119	21	1744	39	- 0	375	25	10 C	2235
209		429	87	442	1248	275	35	69	\$ 00 C	2128
210 211 212	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES CIGARETTES CIGARS	3 m M								
220	TEXTILE	252	55	13	121	3.8	*	26	^	207
222				0	0	0	0	*	0	*
223	MEAVING	===		. 0	· ~	*	0	*	0	· 64
224	NAMED AT A STATE OF S	13	m «	c	J U	0 6	o *	* 4	0 ^	3 ×
226	TEXTIL	5.	, es	10	25	23	0	*	. 0	09
227 22A	YARM AND THEFAD HILLS	52	13	~ <	81	12	* •	ا- ب	0 0	102
229		62	21	*	o =	*	*	12		. 1
230		2183	250	*	00	14		7.7	0 6	93
232	MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS	186	92	0		* *	> *	- 31		15
233	WOMEN'S AND	1202	127	*	0 (* (*	31	0 0	33
235	HATS, CAPS, AND MILINERY	30		> 0		0	.	v *		v *
236		9 6	~	00	0 (*	0 0	~ →	00	~ ~ ÷
220	MISCELLANEOUS ADDADEL AND ACCESSORIES	2 4	\ -	- c	> 6	> 0	- c	* 0	- c	* 0
239	MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE P	537	61	0	0	13	*	15	. 0	30
240		1608	270	1708	1635	6 38	1072	105	421	5581
242		267	7 9	1079	1421	¥ 9 4	1071	22	386	4473
243		423	76	7	~	16		92	0	53

* indicates quentity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quentities between 0 and 1.

	REPORTED ANNUAL WATE	ATER INTAKE	0	TABLE 4 (Continued)	AND	INDUSTRY	GROUP IN 1970	1970		
		ו אוררוסא	3	(MILLION GALLONS)	IC METRES					
SS		NUMBER OF	PLANTS			WAT	ER INTAKE			
3000	INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING	COOLING	PROCESSING	BOILER FEED	AIR COND.	SANITARY	ОТНЕВ	TOTAL
249	MODDEN CONTAINERS	134	14 58	622	186	160	0*	3.44	32	35
250	FUPNITURE AND FIXTURES	1258	207	* 3	205		* *	100 H	* 3	291
252		250	121	* *	0 7	40	• 0	20	0	21
253	PUBLIC BUILDING FURNITURE	25.4	9 - 4	0 4	* ب	0 0	* =	m h	00	10
259		76	19	¢ 0	0	→	0	. 3	,	t. c
260	PAPER AND ALLIED FRODUCTS	470	138	26202	21164	865	693	168	774	49868
261	PULP MILLS	no	- 4	006	3637	200	100	16	650	8751
263		14	9	20293	7937	306	0	23	96	28647
264	HISC. CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS PAPERBOARE CONTAINERS AND BOXES	230	70	3.87	1805	13	11		3 15	1314
26E	BUILDING FAPER AND BOARD P		7	0	0	0	0	, +	0	*
270	1	3735	455	4.1	∞ (۲,	11	283	10	363
272	NEWSPAPERS PERIODICALS	258	19	1 / 0	V 0	- 0	. 0	E	- 0	021
273		149	18	*	0	0	0	2	10	13
274		259	520		ο.	~ >	m.	- 7	00	19
275	COMMERCIAL PRINTING MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS	2119	12	11	3 ~4	<u>+</u> 0	1 *	139	0	160
277	GREETING CARD P	72	2	0	0 (0 (0	*!	0 0	+,
278	BELANKBOOKS AND BOOKEINDING PRINTING TRADE SERVICES	147	21	₽ ∻	o *	0 0	* *	15	9 0	7
280		1157	334	11684	19035	1397	0	248	962	33533
281		169	72	8655	73	486	179	77	724	27968
282	DRUGS FAIERIALS AND STRINE LICS	140	33	142	196	53	188	29	29	313
284		271	49	1517	96 %	175	2 (31	80 4	2308
285	S CUM AND WOOD CHEMICALS	5 02	56	50	\ 3 3	0 0	N 0	ສ *-	0	7/1
287		98	32	1141	# 86 866	4.8	* *	19	36	1731
290	PETROLEUM AND COAL PROD	m	52	82553		8052	636	199	1109	99169
291	PETROLEUM REFINING	135	31	2	5909	7958	636 *	175		98241 854
563	MISC. PETROLEUM AND	39	10	2	100	2	0	5	2	74
300		961	173	470	235	203	1	8 0	2	1004
301		26	ю	ω ·	0	©	0		0	798
303	S RECLAIMED RUBEER PRODUCTS. NEC	145	17	r	•	~:	4	٠	*	1.7
307		785	148	96	28	17	r ==1	36	س ،	187

indicates quantity between 0 and 1, NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

121 107AL 10	9
	9
7 2 1	0
SANITARY 17 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	419
	00
INDUSTRY 114	21
AND	86
TABLE 4 (Continued) Y TYPE OF USE MILLION GALLONS ILLONS = 3785.4 CUBIC S	15
B S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	4.5
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	213
REPORTED ANNUAL W INDUSTRY GROUP O LEATHER PRODUCTS LEATHER BELTING CLAT BOOK TO STOCK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO STOCK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO STOCK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO BOOK TO STOCK THE PRODUCTS TO BOOK TO STOCK THE PRODUCTS TO BOOK TO STOCK TO STOCK TO BOOK TO STOCK	OFFICE AND COPPUTING PACHINES
SIC LEATHER TAN 311 LEATHER TAN 312 LUGGAGE TOTHEAR. 313 LEATHER TAN 313 FOOTHEAR. 314 LEATHER GG 315 LUGGAGE TOTHEAR. 315 LUGGAGE TOTHEAR. 315 LUGGAGE TOTHEAR. 317 LANDBAGS AN 322 GLASS AN 322 GLASS AN 323 PROBUCTS ON 323 PROBUCTS ON NEED TOTHEAR AND STAN STAN BET CAN BET CA	

indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

INDUCENT GROUP	REPORTED ANNUAL WAT	ATER INTAKE	TA BY	TABLE 4 (Continued) Y TYPE OF USE	AND	INDUSTRY	GROUP IN 1970	1970		
NUMBER OF PLANTS		ו אוררו	3	z "	Σ					
SERVICE NOUNCERY AGONDA 100.44 10	C 20					WAT	~-			
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	INDUSTRY	TOTAL	REPORTING	COOLING	PROCESSING	L 1	AIR COND.	SANITARY	ОТНЕЯ	TOTAL
FEETHICAL EQUIPMENT NOT PRESSURE	SERVICE INDUSTRY HISC. MACHINERY.	150	319	2 7	84	m *	*	63	**	0 0
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL ROUTHENT 500 43 147 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	FIFETRICAL FOUTPHENT AND	2043	361	9	167	12	-3	2	12	23
RECEPTION PRINTER NAME	ELECTRIC TEST + DISTRIBUTING EDUIPHE	200	£ 43		* 7	* '	- (9 P	0 9	900
HOUSERING SPELING COLD FROM TING EQUIPMENT 297 26 4 4 6 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		150	.g u	147	(÷ σ	9 6	~ =	5.5	-	11
ELECRECI CUPPARINT GOLDPENT 169 27 40 16 5 5 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	63	ر د م	- M	. «	a m	ɔ ⊁	28	*	9
COMPANDEZINE SULPRENT S 333 64 48 51 75 122 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND MINING EGOTTHE RADIO AND TV RECEIVING EDUIPMENT	199	27	0 1	16	60	€ ;	35	0 1	104
#15CECTRONIC COLORENT - SUPPLIES	COMMUNICATION COULPHENT	313	122	87 -	41 55	~ ∗	50 87	324	- m	06 h
TARNEPORTATION EQUIPMENT THE NEW PROFILE THE PARTS THE GRANT FOR THE PARTS THE CALL FOR THE PARTS	ELECTRONIC CCMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIE MISC. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT + SUPPLIE	105	20	, w	3	0		12	2	35
HIGGGELAND COLPMENT SITE PART EQUIPMENT SITE PART	TRANS	1633	00	1181	1521	203	315	1283	525	0
ATTROCACE THE PARTS AND ATTROCACT THE PARTS SHE PARTS SH	MCTOR VEHICLES	3000	~	53	206	09	11 704	4100	* 4	2 6
SATIRE AND CHARLES, BICKLES, AND PARTS AND PAR	AIRCRAFT THE P	9 6	2 1	\$ Z 4	724	. e.	3 C	108	456	. •
## AND STATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE C	SHIP AND BOAT	782	0,0	<u>;</u>	, 0	, 0	. 0	*	0	
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLES PROTUCEL NATIONAL PROTUCES INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLES INSTRUMENTS AND MATCHORATE INSTR		7 3	• •			' *	0		0	11
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS TO STRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS TO STRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS TO STRUMENTS AND LENSE THEORYTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSE THEORYTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSE THEORYTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSE THEORYTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES THEORYTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND	MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPME	~		0	*	0	*		*	16
## CAN SCIENTIFIC NISTRUMENTS 123 19 10 5 1 4 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		9	m	87	111	17	77	265	m	625
HECKANICAL MENSURE CONTROL DEVICES 154 24 71 81 2 4 11 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		123	-	10	5	1	4	10	41 3	105
OPTICAL INTRUMENTS AND LENSES 73 113 113 113 114 114 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	MECHANICAL MEASURING + CONTROL DEVICE	154	24	71	81	2 0	m te	111	⊬ - ⊂	2
## CONTRINGENTY AND SUPPLIES		221	13	⊃ ƴ	91	o m	רייו ר	35		73
MATCHES, CLOCKS, ANC WATCHCASES MATCHCASES MATCHES, CLOCKS, ANC WATCHCASES MATCHES, CLOCKS, ANC WATCHCASES MATCHES, CLOCKS, ANC WATCHCASES MATCHES, CLOCKS, ANC		69	5	. 0	0	0	0	2	0	25
MISCELLANEOUS HANDFACKSS MISCELLANEOUS AND MATCHES, ELOCKS, AND MATCHESS MISCELLANEOUS HANDFACTURES MISCELLANEO		120	54	* (٨.	0 6	23	тэ э т	~ c	2*
HISCELLANEOUS HANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1263 194 140 12 54 4 9 3 7 7486 2556		6	-	0	9			k-	•	-
JUNELERY, SILVERWARE, ANG PLATEC WARE 158 24 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIE	1263	6	3	12	3,5	**		ma	259
TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS PENS, PENCILS, CFFICE AND ART SUPPLIES 100 27 0 8 4 8 8 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	JEMELRY, SILVERMARE, AND PLATED	158	* m	5 60	÷ 0	• •	÷ 0	יאני	P)	17
PENS, PENCILS, CFFICE AND ART SUPPLIES 108 27 0 8 ** 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		313	0,7	2	2	53	*	12	0	196
COSTUME JEWELRY AND NOTIONS 112 14 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PENS, PENCILS, CFFICE AND ART SUPPLIE	108	27	0	©	* (* (e o •	- C	17
MISCELLANEUUS HANDFAUUNES TOTAL 29786 5261 146261 75930 15345 4281 6307 7486 25561		112	14	0 4	o -	o - i	- *	181	→	54
TOTAL 29786 5261 146261 75930 15345 4281 6307 7486 25561		7 * 6	0	,	•	¥ 				
	101	2978	5261	462	593	1 5345	2	PC)	€0	5561
		-								

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	TOTAL ND.	IN GALLON	I MILLION GALLONS = 3785.4 CUBIC METRES RECIRCU RECIRCU		2	RECYCLE	STWA 19	DISCHARGE	
INDUSTRY GROUP	OF PLANTS	REPORTING	INTAKE	RECYCLED 1/	GROSS USE	RATE	REPORTING	INTAKE	DISCHARGE
ORONANCE AND ACCESSORIES	54	6	706	1576	2282	~	9	069	411
AMMUNITION. EXCEPT FCR SMALL ARMS	29	\$	571	1565	2136	~	2	L	393
TANKS AND TANK COPPONENTS	ed s	ъ	133	11	145		· M	133	18
D FIRE CENIRCE EUCIPHEN		-	*	c	+				
SHALL ARMS AMMUNITION ORONANCE AND ACCESSCRIES, NEC	i de Tu		*-	. 0	*	٠	#	*	*
AND KINDRED FRODUCTS	2461	548	35656	57100	92757	2	411	25492	21109
PROGLETS	315	75	2106	882	2989		59	1739	1610
CANNER CLOSE AND COOSTS	278	542	2282	1496	3778	-	338	2380	1126
CANNED CORPUS AND TRUCKS TODOS	50°	121	13692	16315	30007	· ·	104	12745	9725
BAKERY PRODUCTS	24.1	3.8	26.9	25	>nc 866) S	581 450	304
	1 3	7	8057	27038	35096	1 3	2	1507	1340
CONFECTIONERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS	119	23	2238	227	2466		18	2220	2002
FOCES AND KINDRED PROCUCTS	552 429	90	4412 2129	4736 6338	9149 3468	~ ~	73	4364	3177
MANUFACTURES	4								
	⊣ m								
MILL PRODUCTS	252	55	207	94	253	1	32	178	155
MILLS, COTTON	വ വ		*	c	*	-			
	11		- M	0	- M	4	1	m	2
NARFON FABRIC MILLS	13	m (3 (0 ;	-3° (2	7	4
TEXTILE FINISHING, EXCEPT WOOL	24	io m	n C	* C	23		ιν - -	50	11
FLOOR COVERING MILLS	55	13	108		102	44	4 O	95	91
MARN AND THREAD MILLS	er (~ :	+;	0 (* (ᆏ.		e	**
מובאו דב מממני	70	12	31		60	t	12	12	3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS WEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS	2183	250	782	**	782	3.	193	57	53
FURNISHING	186	26	- \	1NC 3/1		-	- 00	- 11	, , , ,
MOMEN'S AND MISSES' OUTERWEAR	1202	127	33		33	1	96	23	22
MCMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARHENTS	ν, ε	7	2	0	~	-	un.	2	~
OUTERWEAD	30	1 ~	* o	0 0	* °		r	* :	* 3
	7	_	7	-	7		,		

1) Recycled - The odditional amount of water required without recirculation.
2) Totals do not include incanclusive data
3) INC - inconclusive data.

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.

NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	REPORTED ANNUAL FRE	FRESH WATER	TABLE S R INTAKE, (MICLION N GALLONS = 37		ROLLATION, S)	(Continued) RECIRCULATION, AND DISCHARGE IN 1970 GALLONS) 85.4 CUBIC METRES	IARGE I	N 1970		
		TOTAL NO.			RECIRCULATION	NO			DISCHARGE	
SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	OF PLANTS	PL ANTS REPORTING	INTAKE	RECYCLED 1	GROSS USE	RECYCLE	PLANTS	INTAKE	WATER
23B 239	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MISC. FARRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	537	11	30	00	3.0		7 0 5	* 0	* 0
240	_	1608	273	6501	8543		2	195		3214
241	LEGGING CAMPS. + LOGGING CONTRACTORS SAMMILLS AND PLANING WILLS	442	0 4	4.8	* u	000	c	26		1 (
243	MILLWORK, PLY	423	76	9	30	رد 80	> 	069	38	25
244	MODDEN CONTAINERS MISCELLANEOUS MODO PRODUCTS	134	14 57	35	0 80	35	++ ++	11	35	34
250	_	1258	206	365	121	486		141	39	36 3
252	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	825	131	282	120	504	-	60 E	23	22
253		92	. vo	51	5 0	51		νĸ	1NC 3/	٥
254	PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES	253	4.1	a 0	*	(6 0		59	m	m
623	415CEL	97	19	3	*	5	1	14	7	3
260	PAPER AND ALLIED FRODUCTS	470	151	33970		151378	3 (125	~	24529
292	_	n 0		12905	13110	56015	2	· · ·	6751 5709	8575
263	PAPERBOARC MILLS	14	φ.	8665	13612	22277	2	· u·	8623	7609
264		230	78	2305	7005	9311	3		2275	2180
266		702	5 - 1	1545	23723	**	13	6.4	1316	991
270	_	3735	455	394	80 10	453	-	334	167	155
271		501	72		۲.	127	+ 4	64		
273	PEXICUICALS BOOKS	258	5 a	gu M m	* •	σ ,	- 1 -	19	©	6 0 •
274		259	53	764	20	6.9	- PO	25	2 3	 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
275	LANTED DESTRUCTING	2119	252	191	*-	191	. اسپ	184	6.8	99
277		26.0	21	D *	¥- C	¥ 0	- 4 -	10	ب ج	m 4
278	9LANKBOOK	147	21	- e-l	*	÷91	4	1 1 1	€ () (r (V)
280	CHEMICAL AND A		17			,	1		2	5
281		115/	3/0	03041	63357	76598 64 acc	. v	273	3322	8877
282		98	37	476	1245	1721	o ~	33	467	£03
283	DRUGS AND TOTION	140	36	314	32.64	3598	÷1	22	272	183
285	PAINTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	204	62	1494	191	1686	~-1 Pr	E 01	1459	1286
286		3	,	\ -3° !	0) at) -	-	3 3	777
287	AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	en u	33	1206	1920	3027	2	19	1169	0
	=	185	\$	וית	764	1358	2	37	205	408

¹⁾ Recycled - The additional amount of water required without recirculation.
2) Totals do not include inconclusive data
3) INC - inconclusive data.

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.

MOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	REPORTED ANNUAL FRE	FRESH WATER		TABLE S (Continued) /ATER INTAKE, RECIRCULAT (MILLION GALLONS) MILLION GALLONS = 3785.4 CUBIC METRES	red) RCULATION 45) BIC METRES	TABLE S (Continued) INTAKE, RECIRCULATION, AND DISCHARGE IN 1970 (MILLION GALLONS) GALLONS = 3785.4 CUBIC METRES	HARGE II	0 19 1 N		
		TOTAL NO			RECIRCULATION	NC			DISCHARGE	
SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	OF PLANTS	PLANTS REPORTING	INTAKE	RECYCLED 1	GROSS USE	RECYCLE RATE	PLANTS REPORTING	INTAKE	WATER DISCHARGE
290 291 295 295	DETPOLEUR AND COAL PRODUCTS PETPOLEUM REFINING PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS MISC. PETROLEUM AND CCAL PRODUCTS	230 135 56 39	51 30 11 10	28873 27947 852 73	378037 371821 6184 30	406910 399769 7037 104	114	25 P	28927 28047 852 27	12207 11484 707
301 302 303 303 306	RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC I TIRES AND INNER TUBES PRUBBER FOCTHEAR RECLAIMED RUBBER FABRICATED RUBBER FISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	961 261 145 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	175	812 ¹ 798	72000 2 7143 2 7000 2	80133 7942 7942	2 60 2) (2 60 2)	136	740	796 703
310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310		205 18 7 7 9 9 9 9 27 27 35	0441881148	N.W. ₩ Φ** + * N.W. *	2 00000000	* W N * F * * 0 00		v m	0 0 0 * * 4 * 4 * 4 * * * * * * * * * *	3 M** 3 * 4 M*
322 322 322 322 322 322 322 322 322 322	STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS FLAT GLASS GLASS AND GLASSHARE, PRESSED OR BLOWN PRODUCTS OF PURCHASED GLASS CEMENT, HYDRAULIC STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS POTTERY AND RELATEC PRODUCTS CONCRETE, GYPSUH, AND PLASTER PROCUCTS CUI STONE AND STONE PRODUCTS HISC. NONHETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	1146 7 7 61 99 22 22 61 143 526 38	253 14 16 5 14 20 128 128	3950 110 642 2 2 979 96 63 1350	1036 1036 1057 11305 570	10824 2210 2479 2036 100 63 2655 1270	<u> </u>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3240 109 652 620 93 1033 673	16 5 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES BLAST FURNACE AND BASIC STEEL PROCUCTS IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES PRIMARY NONFERROUS METALS SECONDARY NONFERROUS METALS NONFERROUS FOULING AND DRAMING NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES MISCELLANEOUS PRIMARY METAL PRODUCTS FABRICATEC METAL PRODUCTS	711 103 106 10 35 97 233 127	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	6963 4623 177 177 69 1877 1817 28	150662 141059 379 70 8900 204 47	157626 145633 16563 10776 1376 13174	01 m 4 0 m 6 4 m	139 26 17 11 18 26 34 27	6853 4591 144 5 69 1875 149	3912 1916 120 120 1655 1655 137

Necycled - The additional amount of water required without recirculation.
 Totals da not include inconclusive data.
 INC - inconclusive data.

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	REPORTED ANNUAL FRE	SH WATE	TAB TINTA (MIL	TABLE S (Continued) /ATER INTAKE, RECIRCULAT (MILLION GALLONS) MILLION GALLONS)	RCULATION,	TABLE S (Continued) FRESH WATER INTAKE, RECIRCULATION, AND DISCHARGE IN 1970 (MILLION GALLONS) 1 MILLION GALLONS = 3785.4 CUBIC METRES	IARGE II	0761 N		
		TOTAL NO.			RECIRCULATION	NO			DISCHARGE	
SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	OF PLANTS	PL ANTS REPORTING	INTAKE	RECYCLED 1	GROSS USE	RECYCLE	PLANTS	INTAKE	WATER
345	_	279	61	100	19	119	-	63	42	
343	_	106	19	19	€0	28	-	16	15	11
# L	FABRIC	1129	221	204	1340	1742	3	150	205	199
7 4 7 4 7 7	METAL STAPPINGS	216	4.2	158	152	310	(33	151	142
347	METAL	701	\$ ~ \$ ~	2 4 6	77	123	2 -	29	52	20
348	MISC.	177	6.4	155) M	16.8	-	~ «	130	502
349	MISC. FABRICATED PETAL PRODUCTS	241	25	171	189	360	2 ،	32	96	19
350		4518	748	1447	1031	24793	12	595	1211	880
351	ENGINES AND TURBINES	30		P)		73		3	73	1
352		148	3 t	1 /	3.0	L + 1	~	56	1 E	15
354	METAL MORKING HACHINERY	707	101	2 00	35	9 0	-4 P	3 0	22.5	1000
355	_	261	702	, -	158	271	2 0	7 7 2	612	000
356		377	6.8	261		262	ı - -	(E)	60 4	9
357		213	45	9 5 9	233,	069	1	31	537	334
350	MINOS MACHINES EXCHINES	150	32	1	INC = I	!	4 ·	2.6	155	132
250	THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT O	0922	350	20	2) 9	1	242	S 4	24
361	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ELECTRIC TEST + DISTRIBUTING EQUIPMENT	2043	358	1442	4025	5467	m +	268	1212	1087
362	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS	150	34	190	16	207		22	162	171
363	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	63		197	352	646	- 2	. m	197	187
365	ELECITIC LIGHTING AND WIRING EQUIPMENT RADIO AND TV RECETATING FOLITOMENT	298	45		92	119	~ ~	33	62	56
366	_	313	- 49 0 0	302	157	507	٦.	17	2 2 4 2	185
367	ELECTR	715	120	664	3412	3912	7	95	424	415
202	MISC. ELECIRICAL EQUIPMENT + SUPPLIE	105	20	63	m	99	1	14	31	56
370	TRANSPORTATION	1633	283	2433	9848	14281	3	201	3585	3100
372	ALION VEHICLES AND EDUIPMENT	384	1 2 2	381	8 0 0 0 0	390	e4 3	57	377	279
373		285	30	1181	11	1192		20	727	0657
374		m	-	*	0	*	-	2 -1	*	*
375	MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, AND PARTS MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	44 273	386	11 16	۰ 0	12		20	C) 40	2 2
380	INSTRUMENTS	769	130	5242	4493/	9732	13		431	356
382	ENGINEERING + SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS MECHANICAL MEASURING + CONTROL DEVICES	123	19	105	47 6	109		4.	40	25
383	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSES	23	13	,		300	· .		3*	*
384	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES	221	0 7	73	00	73		31	70	30
	=1	;		•	5	2	1		7	,

1) Recycled - The additional amount of water required without recirculation.
2) Totals do not include inconclusive dato.
3) INC - inconclusive dato.
indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	_				
	ш	WATER	57	108 Z 17 81 7 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	260305
	DISCHARGE	INTAKE	63	134 102 11 *	376957
1970		PLANTS REPORTING	21	1444 200 112 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113	9 6 8
ARGE IN		RECYCLE RATE	w 4	111	2.9
TABLE 5 (Continued) FRESH WATER INTAKE, RECIRCULATION, AND DISCHARGE IN 1970 (MILLION GALLONS) 1 MILLION GALLONS = 3785.4 CUBIC METRES	N	GROSS USE	286 *	27 27 17 17 22 22 33	960120
red) HCULATION, 4S) BIC METRES	RECIRCULATION	RECYCLED 1	214	1 NC Z	816963 2507168
TABLE 5 (Continued) WATER INTAKE, RECIRCULAT (MILLION GALLONS) 1 MILLION GALLONS = 3788.4 CUBIC METRES		INTAKE	7.2 *	68 2 177 25 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2	143156 439331
TAB R INTA (MIL N CALLON		PLANTS REPORTING	24	1944 24 3 40 40 27 86	5371
SH WATE	TOTAL NO.	OF PLANTS	120 9	1263 158 31 31 108 112	2 6 2 9 9
REPORTED ANNUAL FRE		INDUSTRY GROUP	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES HATCHES, CLOCKS, AND MATCHCASES	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ANC PLATED WARE HUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS TOYS ANG SPORTING GOODS PENS, PENCILS, OFFICE ANC ART SUPPLIES COSTUME JEWELRY AND NCTIONS HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	ACRE FEET TOTAL
		SIC	386	O M M M M M M M	

1) Recycled - The additional amount of water required without recirculation.
2) Totals do not include inconclusive data.
3) INC - inconclosive dete.

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.

NOTE: Taiels include quantities between 0 and 1.

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	FY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970	NIMBER OF EMPLOYEES	5	139 0 33 8 27 34 1 1 4 4 1 266 6 197 52 160	13 0 5 1 4 2490 1724 6313 1667 5118 31 11 1 1 1 112 27 84 22 68 2360 2173 63040 16653 51107 2361 27 430 1 34 3503 2301 21553 5693 74548 7305 4305 91954 24291 74548 7305 4305 91954 24291 74548 7305 1028 1741 346 1519 371 1166 308 247 77 314 96 91 247 751 840 481 52 13 42 664 96 91 24 73 777 314 665 175 53 777 314 665 175 53 641 14281 14281 152189	1409 816 779 205 832 4 2 0 ** * * 2 2 4 1435 820 794 209 644	3.5
		FRESH WATER USE	MILLION	, w	6313 166 63040 166 63040 166 21553 56 91954 242 1741 44 1166 938 22 52 56 91 665	10 79 79 8 8 8 8 8	314
	D MAJOR		<u> </u>	0 4 0 9	11 2 17 2 4 3 0 5 3 1 4 2 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 2	215
nued)	COUNTY AN		TOTAL	mm 0	249 111 111 120 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 13	40	
TABLE 6 (Continued)	USE BY CO	R OF PLANTS	;	0408	20 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	0 1 1 0 2 0	0000
1	WATER US	NUMBER	TOTAL	1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	33 34 50 74 6	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
	ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH		COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	COLUSA (CONTINUED) PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EOUIPMENT AND SUFPLIES TOTAL	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PPODUCTS LUMBER AND WICC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PARE AND ALLIE PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISMING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS FETCLEUM AND CCAL PRODUCTS FETCLEUM AND CCAL PRODUCTS FETCLEUM AND CLATHER PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS FABRICATED PETAL PRODUCTS MACHIRRY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	CEL NORTE FOOD ANC KINDREC PROGUCTS LUMBER AND WCCD PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISHING STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	FOGD AND KINDREC PRODUCTS LUMGER AND WOCC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PRINTING AND FUELISHING
			UTY SIC	3333	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	220	22 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2
			COUNTY	Kn	v		2 0

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Tatals include quantities between 0 and 1.

			TABLE	9						
		ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WA	WATER USE	BY COUNTY		MAJOH	AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROOP IN	0.61 NI 400		
			STIME IS SO STANKING	DIANTE	ALLIMBED OF	Chabi Overc		FRESH WATER USE		
COUNTY	SIC	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INOUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING		REPORTED	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE FEET	
٣	35	EL DORADO (CONTINUEO) FABRICATEO METAL PRCOUCTS MACHINEY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL TRANSPORTATION FOUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	\(\omega \in	#240	20 20 20	4040	m ≠ ≯÷	-x % * *	0 * +	
	39	HISCELLANEDUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	55	10	381	262	2486	762	2340	Ī
6	20 22 23		1.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	37 O Z I	6175 951 887	2676	17149 279 34	4530 73	13903 226 27	
	25 26 27 27	LUMBER AND WGGO PROOU FURNITURE ANC FIXTURE PAPER AND ALLIEC PROD PRINTING AND FUBLISHI	12 L 22		1 466 1 1 466 1 1 1 666 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	216	11 21 21 87 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	1 W W D 1 W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	229		w ∞ w →	3040	19 10 전 19 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전	10 1 0 10 7 0	382	25 to	962	
	2 × × ×		277	3 m 3	774 277 1025	360 109 50	361 38 238	253 10 62	779 31 193	
	3.6	MACHINERY. ELECTFICAL TRANSPORTAT	50	10	1718 350 859	930 261 6	350 19 87	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	284 15 70	
	200		24 472	1 7 91	35 31E 17197	4 189 5414	4 47 28122	1 12 7429	38 22799	
10	354	GLENN FDOD ANG KINDREC PROGUCTS LUMBER AND WCCC PROGUCTS PRINTING AND FUBLISMING STONG, CLAY, ANG GLASS PROCUCTS FABFICATFO METAL PROGUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	1 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 5 5 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0000000	8 4 8 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 t C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	2569 349 1 20 20 2 2	678 92 77 77 84 77	2082 283 1 16 283 2	
1	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	FOCE AND KINDRED PRODUCTS LUMBER AND WODD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FRODUCTS	4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9 % 0 4 0 0	7 7 9 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	140 2612 0 167	609 7386 78352 172	2 2 8 8 3 8 4 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 4 9 3 6 3 9 3 8 5 2 1 1 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	
										1

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

		ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WA	WATER USE	BY COUNTY	> +	MAJOR IN	AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	OUP IN 1970		
			NUMBER OF	F PLANTS	NUMBER OF	EMPLOYEES		FRESH WATER USE		
COUNTY	SIC	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING		REPORTED	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE	
=	98 4 5 4 C 9	HUMBOLDT (CONTINUED) STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS FABRICATED FETAL PREDUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTFICAL TRANSPORTATION FOUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANEOUS PANUFACTUFING INDUSTRIES	4 77 78 45 W TH M M	9 0 0 0 0 3 g	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	10 10 25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	73 56 1 1 2 2 4 87032	22991	70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
12	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	IMPERIAL FOOL AND KINDRED PROCUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PROCUCTS LUMBER AND WCOD PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLE FRODUCTS TONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MISCELLANEOUS PANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	መተ ድ መ ያ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ መ	10000000	537 50 50 118 118 60 60 64 63 63 1531	325 326 330 433 433 433 433 433 433 433 433 433	32.3.9 14.9.8 7.7 7.5.6 1.1 55.2 55.2	m*wnnw***0 w 60 w 7,	2625 117 1214 6114 6114 6114 6114	
£.	22 23 32 35	INYO FOCD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS PRINTING ANG FUELISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FROCUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANG GLASS PRODUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL TOTAL	ल र या ५० म	00000	2 t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	00000	1 t t 2 1 1 1 1 9 4 t t 1 1 9 4 t t 1 1 9 4 t t 1 1 1 9 4 t t 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	0 ± 00 ± 00 € 00 ± 00 ± 00 ± 00 ± 00 ±	
3	**************************************	MEEN ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS LUMBER AND CIHER TEXTILE PEDCUCTS LUMBER AND MGC PRODUCTS FUPNITURE AND FILED PRODUCTS FUPNITURE AND ALLIED PROCUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PROCUCTS PETFOLEUM AND CCAL PROCUCTS RUBBER AND PLESTICS PROCUCTS RUBBER AND ALLED PROCUCTS FABRICATE AND SLESTICS PROCUCTS FABRICATED METAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED METAL PROCUCTS FABRICATED METAL PROCUCTS FABRICATED METAL PROCUCTS FABRICATED METAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED METAL AND SUPPLIES ELECTPICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES		ор ки поремерти на поремерти на поремента на	1627 308 91 91 91 732 732 732 732 130 130 130	560 1560 1560 1560 372 372 351 351 320 230 230 230	6589 9 3662 1079 100 593 593	1740 1740 1066 1068 156	53 47 53 47 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1

		TOTAL ANNILA TOTAL FORCH WA	TABLE TABLE	E 6 (Continued)	(P)		6 (Continued) BY COLINTY AND MAIOR INDICATEY CEDILE IN	0100 NI 0110	
		ב ב	1 EN 03E						
			NUMBER OF PLANTS	: PLANTS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	EMPLOYEES	14.	FRESH WATER USE	
COUNTY	SIC	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING	TOTAL	REPORTED	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE
4	37	KERN (CONTINUED) TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	16 4 235	4 1 52	827 50 9257	45 4 3669	90 10 16289	23 2 4303	73 6 13205
2.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	KINGS FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISMING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PROCUCTS PETROLEUM AND CCAL PRCOUCTS FUEBER AND PLASTICS PROCUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS PRIMARY HETAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	30000HHMHHHH8	1196 1196 355 294 645 645 645 645 645 645 645	139 299 299 736 736 738 738 738 738 738 738 738 738 738 738	24 + 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2012 4. 4. 11 34. 150 150 32.8 32.8 2. 2. 2. 4. 2. 4. 4. 5. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
91	8 4 5 t 2 t 2 t 2 t 2 t 2 t 2 t 2 t 2 t 2 t	LAKE FOOD ANC KINDRED PREDUCTS LUMBER AND WCCD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING STORE, ANC PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC STORE, CLAY, ANG GLASS PROCUCTS FABRICATED PETAL PREDUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	よ と な な ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま ま	0 H O O H H O O O M	34 17 10 13 13 6 6 6 6 6 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	0 % 0 0 0 0 % N 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	⋧ᠳ樂ᠳᠳᡌ╈ቾᠳ┿┡ ⋧	ብ****ተወቀተቀቀጠ ብ	D = 4 + 4 0 + 4 = + =
17	352	LASSEN FOOD AND KINDREC PRODUCTS LUMBER AND WCCC PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISHING STONE, CLAY, ANG GLASS PRODUCTS HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	대 각 긴 퍼 때 6 때	0 M 0 0 0 M	371 11 11 4 396	3	13 4997 4 5016	1320 1320 1325	4 4051 4 656 4 3 4 10
e 1	20 24 27 30	MADERA FOOD AND KINDREC PRODUCTS LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUBLISHING RUBBER AND PLASTICS PROCUCTS, NEC	3 3 W FF FF FF	4 M G G	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7.5 7.0 0	1923 430 **	508 113	1559 34.8 3.2 3.2

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

			STAN 19 30 938MILIN	STAN	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	000		FRESH WATER USE	
CODE	SIC	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING		REPORTED	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE
8_	352	MADERA (CONTINUED) STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL HISCELLANEDUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	K2 H0	4040	50 157 9 1369	6 0 7 160	47 15 12 2422	4 48 3 4 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	196 * R
19	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	HARIN FOOD AND KINORED PRCDUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS LUMBER AND MCCC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTUFES PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISHING RUBBER ANC PLASTICS PRODUCTS LEATHER AND LEATHER PROCUCTS PROMES WETA! THOUSTPIES	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	* ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	58 3.0 2.1 1.50 1.30 1.34	1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 2	9 * 3 ~ * W O O O	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
		FARRICATED FETAL PRODUCTS FABRICATED FETAL PRODUCTS ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INSTRLMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	100 100 100 100 100 100	୨ କାଳ ନ ର କା <i>ବ</i> ଳ	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	110 1101 121 29 9	132 132 63 30 30 30	26 1 * 3 1 1 2 CE 0 9 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 K 11 * 4 K 11 K 10 K 11 K 11 K 11 K 11 K 11 K
20	354	HARIPOSA LUMBER AND HODD PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISHING HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPHENT AND SUPPLIES TOTAL	ທ → → → ∞	0+0+0	N W W	0 N O O I	7 × * * 0 P	80 ** * 60 N N	φ * * * φ ∞ * σ
21	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	MENDCCINC FODD ANC KINDREC PROCUCTS TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS LUMBER AND HOOD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FITURES FURNITURE AND HOELISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FRODUCTS LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS FABRICATED METAPPRODUCTS FLECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANEOUS HANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	₹ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	M 4 8 0 0 0 0 0 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	138 2707 2955 2955 223 223 101 102	214 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	0	N*9N~**~***	**************************************

TABLE 6 (Continued)	ED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WATER USE BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970	NITHER DE PLANTS NITHBER OF EMPLOYEES	TOTAL REPORTING TOTAL	NORED PRODUCTS	MOOC PRODUCTS 1 0 5 0	NOREC PRODUCTS , ANC GLASS PRODUCTS , EXCEPT ELECTRICAL TOTAL 4 1 33 7 2 4 7 4 7 2 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	FY NDRED PROCUCTS NDRED PROCUCTS NDRED PROCUCTS NDTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS ND FILTINGS ND FILTINGS PLOST 118
TOTAL F			COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	HERCED FOOD ANC KINDRED PRODUCTS TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE LUNBER AND MOOD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FROUCTS PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND PUELISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND PUELISHING CHEMICALS AND GLASS PRO PRINTING AND PUELISHING FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT HISCELLANEOUS HANUFACTURIN	HODOC PRODUCTS LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUBLISHING STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	HOND FOOD AND KINDREC STONE, CLAY, ANC	HONTEREY FOOD ANC KINDRED PROCUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE LUMBER AND HOOD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PROFER AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS CHEMICALS AND FULLISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS TONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PROPRIMERY METAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED HETAL PRODUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRIC FRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
			NITY SIC	99-490-500-500-500-500-500-500-500-500-500-5	32 32 35	320	4694400846400 469440000000000000000000000000000000000
			CODE	22	23	72	25

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

			ACRE	* 1 15375	\$ 0 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	801 7993 12 13 19 36
i.	OUP IN 1970	FRESH WATER USE	MILLION	5010	の * の * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2661 2604 6 6 11
	COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	4	MILLION	18965	00	988 9859 15 24 45
	MAJOR IN	FMPI OYFFS	REPORTED	2135	273 24 24 24 111 111 17 17 177 177	396 1277 0 62 67 196
(P	TY AND	NUMBER OF		21 32 6981	6559 616 637 616 761 111 761 113 361 15 48 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113	7976 7058 20 714 1251
E 6 (Continued)	BY COUR	F PLANTS	REPORTING	30	00440000044000000	11 0 0 3 7
TABLE	RESH WATER USE	NUMBER OF PLANTS	TOTAL	2 8 150	E = 2 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1	100 13 13 65 63
	ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WA		C COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	MONTEREY (CONTINUED) 36 INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRCCUCTS 39 MISCELLANEDUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	ECOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS TEXTILE MILL FRODUCTS TEXTILE MILL FRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS LUMBER AND HOCD PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISHING RUBBER AND PLASITCS PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS PRINTING AND LEATHER PRODUCTS PRINTING AND LEATHER PRODUCTS PRINTING AND LEATHER PRODUCTS MECHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL FOOD ANC KINDRED PRODUCTS MEVADA NEVADA NEVADA NEVADA RINSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS MEVADA NEVADA ROOC PRODUCTS MENANSON FUELISHING INDUSTRIES MISCELLANECUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES MISCELLANECUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES MISCELLANECUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES MISCELLANE AND GOAL PRODUCTS PRINTING AND COAL PRODUCTS MISCELLANE AND MOSTRIES MISCELLANE WEELED FRODUCTS MISCELLANE WEELED FRODUCTS	CRANGE 20 FOOD AND KINDREC PROCUCTS 21 TOBACCO MANUFACTURES 22 TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS 23 APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PROCUCTS 24 LUMBER AND WOCD PRODUCTS
			CODE CODE	3 3	**************************************	22 22 22 22 22 23
			8 8	N	2	2

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.

		ACRE FEET	26 168 168 2942 4793 4793 597 734 355 1100 1552 1552 309 2057 35364	0m* N + N 4 M + N 8 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	2 2 2 30 5 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
01P IN 1970	FRESH WATER USE	GALLONS	2353 55 956 1961 194 194 115 239 115 505 100 670 11523	9 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	750 750 676 678 28
AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	T	MILLION	32 8910 208 3629 5912 736 736 438 1438 1914 381 2538 43621	35 + c + 1 5 6 6 + c + 2 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	2839 4 3 2944 2570 7 108
MAJOR IN	DADY OVERS	REPORTED	57 1521 677 1084 1084 1384 133 1541 1168 2561 3763 1242 17100	163 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
}	a de la companya de l	5	841 2459 5033 2447 787 787 5411 26 26 26 26 26 27 1194 1197 1197 1197 1197 1197 1197 119	2 0 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1	921 11 11 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157
E 6 (Continued) BY COUNTY	DI ANTE	REPORTING	22 27 27 27 27 27 27 30 30 113 110 110	0400004404003	00000 00440
TABLE	STAN IS SO SOSSIEM	TOTAL	50 202 207 76 1124 38 206 393 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209	№ № № № № № № № № № № № № № № № № № №	25 25 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WA		COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	DRANGE (CONTINUED) PURNITURE AND FIXTURES PAPER AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISFING CHEMICALS AND ALLED PROCUCTS PETROLEUH AND COAL PRCOUCTS RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, AND CLASS PRODUCTS PRINKY WETAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED HETAL PRCOUCTS HACHIERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EDUIPHENT AND SUPPLIES INTRANSPORTATION EQUIPHENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANEOUS PANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ANDELLANEOUS PANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	PLACER FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS LUNBER AND MCCO PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PROCUCTS FRIMARY HETAL INDUSTRIES FARICATED FOOD FILES MACHICATED FOOD FOOT TRANSPORTATION FOULPMENT HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES PLUMAS	FOOD CUMBE PRINT STONE COOD TEXTI APPAR LUMBE
		Y SIC CODE		20 20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	20 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32
		COUNTY	80 20	30	E 8

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

TABLE 6 (Continued) TOTAL FRESH WATER USE BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970	NUMBER OF PLANTS NUMBER OF FMPLOYFES	TOTAL REPORTING TOTAL	SUCCTS SUCCTS	2 0 140 0 89 23 72 542 465 1926 509 1562 500 1 1 34 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
TESH WATER U		CODE CODE CODE COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL	RIES TCTAL 3	SAN BENITO 19 ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES 26 FOOD AND KINDREC PRODUCTS 26 PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS 27 PRINTING AND FUELISHING 28 CHEMICALS AND ALLIEC FRODUCTS 32 STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PROCUCTS

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

		ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WA	TABLE ESH WATER USE	E 6 (Continued) BY COUNTY	<u></u>	MAJOR IN	AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	OUP IN 1970		
			NUMBER OF PLANTS	PLANTS	NUMBER OF FMPI OYEFS	FMPLOVEES		FRESH WATER USE		
COUNTY	SIC	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING	TOTAL	REPORTED	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE	
	320	SAN BENITO (CONTINUED) HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPHENT AND SUPPLIES TRANSPORTATION EQUIPHENT TOTAL	2111	0 -1 0 0	25 14 1317	15 15 0 528	m * * ₹ 9 9	***	22 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	SAN BERNARDINO DRDNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES FOOD ANC KINDREC PRODUCTS TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS FUNITURE AND ALCO PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUELISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND LEATHER PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS FABRICATED HEATHER PRODUCTS FABRICATED HEATHER PRODUCTS FABRICATED HEATH PAND SUFPLIES FRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	609 609 609 609 609 609	100 1133 123 123 133 100 100	139 2717 2714 5714 5714 517 461 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 1	1385 191 191 252 49 220 43 1139 1139 11709 11709 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166	101 3818 86 22 76 76 16 2393 111 111 12066 541 777 797 463 198 33609	1006 226 227 228 333 333 144 219 210 220 220 233 3187 219 378	30062 30095 10069 10062 10064	
	465440094400 365440094400 3654400094400	SAN JOAQUIN FOOD AND KINCREC PRCCUCTS APPAKEL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS LUMBER AND WCCD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PRINTING AND LIEC FROCUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED FROCUCTS PETROLEUM AND CCAL PRCDUCTS PETROLEUM AND CCAL PRCDUCTS RUBBER ANC PLAYICS PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS PRINTARY WETAL PRCDUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EGUIPHENT AND SUPPLIES TRANSFORTATION FOUIPHENT	8 8 3 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		6770 1113 1427 240 1295 647 647 1514 1514 1554 197 704	2 2 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	28098 3 2307 2307 5363 580 1388 149 1190	7422 16 1 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	22779 1870 1870 1448 448 1125 255 66 66	
*	Indicate	* indicates apparaty between 0 and 1								

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

			TABLE	E 6 (Continued)	(P				
		ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WA	WATER USE	BY COUNTY		MAJOR IN	AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	OUP IN 1970	
			NIMBER OF	OF PLANTS	NIIMBER OF	FMPI OVEEC		FRESH WATER USE	
COUNTY	SIC	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP		REPORTING		REPORTEO	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE
35	80 E	SAN JOAQUIN (CONTINUED) INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	1 10 291	0 1 5.7	214 214 16668	0 8 8 0 3	* 9 39149	* 20342	* 7 31739
9 10	984054W20000000000000000000000000000000000	SAN LUIS OBISPO LUMBE AND KINDRED PRODUCTS LUMBE AND MCCD PRODUCTS FURNIURE AND FIXTURES PRINTING AND FUELISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND CALP PRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND CALPS PRODUCTS PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIFMENT AND SUPPLIES TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TR	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	N0004NN0000040	147 2001 3000 1331 1331 144 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 15	122 00 20 20 20 00 00 00 135	2 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	\$ 04 10 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1
37	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	SAN MATEO ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES FOOD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS LUMBER AND WCOC PRODUCTS LUMBER AND MCOC PRODUCTS FORNITURE AND FUELISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND PLEISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PETRICLUM AND COAL PRODUCTS PETRICLUM AND COAL PRODUCTS PETRICLUM AND COAL PRODUCTS FABRICATED METAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICLE GOUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES INATRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS INATRUMENTS AND RELAT	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	126 10 0 9 9 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2863 172 280 280 280 283 611 620 482 2885 2885 2885 2885 2885 2885 2885	2170 857 1488 1488 1471 1939 1186 1189 1189	2854 12 12 17 127 3671 3671 1379 1242 478 478 540 540 540 541	3 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 5	2313 116 103 103 103 1110 2976 2976 2976 11110 1007 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

NUMBER OF	P TOTAL REPORTING TOTAL	TS 304 6 650 1799 475 7 304 6 60 226 475 7 304 6 60 1799 475 TS 22 4 337 115 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C	S TOTAL 6 1 287 5 946 250 767
NUMBER OF	P TOTAL REPORTING TOTAL	TS 34 7 304 6 304 7 304 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 304 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	C	5 1 275 1 0 12 1 0 287
			FURNITURE AND PAPER AND ALLI PAINTING AND PLA STONE, CLAY, A PRINCALL FARMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION INSTRUMENTS AN HISCELLANE CUS	24 LUMBER ANC WOOC PROCUCTS 32 STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS
	NUMBER OF PLANTS NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	SIC COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL REPORTING TOTAL REPORTED LITRES GALLONS	SANTA CRUZ AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL REPORTING TOTAL TO	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1, NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1,

		ACRE	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3013 2 2 2 304 2 64 2 2 9 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
IP IN 1970	FRESH WATER USE	MILLION	101 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	124 427 750 86 86 44 44 44 44 44	ら は は は は は は は は は は は は は
6 (Continued) BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970	FRE	MILLION	8 2 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4704 2842 32643 326 111 159 113 116	222 * 184 * * 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
MAJOR IND	FMPLOVEES	REPORTED	50 617 6 0 0 0 0 0 673	755 0 21 236 236 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1404	168 406 406 20 21 33 33 436 136
TY AND	NIMBER OF FMPLOVEES	TOTAL	117 2400 21 44 8 8 7 7 2562	1984 116 60 38 88 114 227 227 293 499 499 4038	157 3 50 5 60 5 7 66 5 7 6 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8
l m	PI ANTS	REPORTING	2 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	70040000000000000000000000000000000000	150 133 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
TABLE ESH WATER USE	NIMBER OF PLANTS	TOTAL	111 344 123 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 14	2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 1 6 6 1 6 6 1 6 6 1 6 6 1 6 6 1 6 6 1 6 6 1 6 6 1 6
ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH W		COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	SISKIYOU FOOD AND KINDREC PROCUCTS LUMBER AND WDOC PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUBLISHING PETROLEUH AND COAL PRCOUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC CLASS PRODUCTS FABRICATEO WETAL PRCCUCTS HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	SOLANO FOOD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS LUMBER AND WCOC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PAPEF, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FROCUCTS CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FROCUCTS LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRECUCTS HISCELLANEGUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES HISCELLANEGUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	SONOPA ORDNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES FOOD AND KINDRED FRODUCTS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PROCUCTS LUMBER AND WCC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CHEMICALS AND PUBLISHING CHEMICALS AND PUBLISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FRODUCTS REATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PROCUCTS PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIFHENT AND SUFPLIES TRANSPORTATION FOULPHENT
		N SIC	0 4 K O O A K O	256 256 256 256 256 256 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 33	200 200 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300
		CODE	ng g	3	r s

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP SONOMA (CONTINUED) INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROCUCTS TOTAL STANISLAUS STANISLAUS STANISLAUS STANISLAUS STANISLAUS BERGAND ACCESSORIES FOOD AND KINDREC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND AUGOD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FULLISH NG CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PROCUCTS FURNITURE AND FULLISH NG CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FROCUCTS FURNITURE AND FULLISH NG CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FROCUCTS FURNITURE AND FULLISH FOOD TOTAL STORE CATAL INDUSTRIES FURNITURE AND FULLISH FROCUCTS FURNITURE AND RELATED PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FULLISH FROUCTS FOOD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS FURNITURE AND FILLIED FRODUCTS FOOD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS FOOD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS FOOD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS FOOD AND KINDRED FROUCTS FURNITURE AND FILLIED FRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FURLISHING	ESTIMATED ANNUAL CODE SONOMA (CONTINUED) STANISLAUS ORONANCE AND ACCESSORIES CODE AND AND CLIEC PRODUCTS FUNNIURE AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS FORMIURE AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS FORMIURE AND ALLIED FRO SONOMA (CONTINUED) SONOMA AND ALLIED FRO SONOMA (CONTINUED) SONOMA (CONTINUED) SONOMA AND ALLIED FRO SONOMA AND FULLISHING CODE AND MISCELLANE OUS PANUFACTUR SONOMA CONTINUES CODE AND MISCELLANE OUS PANUFACTUR SONOMA CONTINUES CODE AND MISCELLANE OUS PANUFACTUR CODE AND MISCELLANE OUS PANUFACTURE CODE AND MISCELLANE OUS PANUFACTUR CODE AND MISCELANE	TABLE 6 (Continued) ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WATER USE BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	NUMBER OF PLANTS NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	NG TDTAL	SONOMA (CONTINUED) INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROCUCTS HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 13 2 131 17 25 HISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 294 59 6632 907 2692	77 23 9	PROCUCTS 1 0 3 3 4 4 9 3 4 1 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	5 121 2 59 443 529 443	2	3 1 10 10 5	S 17 5 600 53 11	S 31 146 31 7 2 148 84	STRIES 4 0 38 0 2	56 13	12 6 675 50	2 0 319 0 248 **	2 0 29	15 0 33 0 0 12 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 12	CAL TANICAPATES	THANDRAC IORING INCOSTRICS 40 9 1197 550 13	PRCDUCTS 8	25 25	1 416 400	TOTAL 36 7	
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* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Tatals include quantities between 0 and 1.

		T				
	ACRE	FEET	1824 1824	6163 6673 6673 6673 669 1222 133 133 133 1343	1013 2 2 15 15 1050	3542 13 12 2 657 39
TOT MATERIAL	MILLION	GALLONS	3** 3 5 5 0 0	2174 2174 2777 277 399 399 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 8 4 0 4 10 4 5 5 4 10 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1154 4 6 214 12
203	MILLION	LITRES	** 05 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	7600 8231 8231 1022 153 164 164 165 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	1252 1250 2 2 18 18 1296	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	EMPLOYEES	REPORTED	# O O # K	1004 1004 157 157 386 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 2219 253 2199 253	94 94 0 0 12 12 10 0	650 110 43 43 295 84
	NUMBER OF	TOTAL	4 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1598 383 624 624 100 1204 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	7917 7917 7917 7919 190	1715 556 83 71 71 810
	- PLANTS	REPORTING	200N	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0900101	0004040
	NUMBER OF	TOTAL	19 1 1 2 1 1 2 1	14 22 22 122 14 22 14 22 14 22 14 24 24 14 24 14 24 14 24 14 24 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	N 8 3 H H H N	1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	SIC	CODE COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	24 LUMBER AND MCGC PRODUCTS 27 PRINTING AND FUBLISHING 39 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	TULARE 19 ORDNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES 20 FOOD AND KINDREC PRODUCTS 22 TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS 23 APPAREL AND CIHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS 24 LUHBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS 25 FURNITURE AND FIXTURES 26 PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS 27 PRINTING AND FUELISHING 28 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FRODUCTS 30 RUBBER AND ALLIED FRODUCTS 31 PRINTING AND ALLIED FRODUCTS 32 STONE, CLAY, ANG GLAS: PROCUCTS 33 FRHAKY HETAL INDUSTRIES 34 FABRICATED FEAL PRODUCTS 35 GLECTRICAL FOUIPHENT AND SUPPLIES 35 TRANSPORTATION FOUIPHENT 38 INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS 39 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	TUOLUMNE 20 FOOD AND KINDREC PROCUCTS 24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS 27 PRINTING AND FUELISHING 32 STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS 33 PRIMARY HETAL INDUSTRIES 35 MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	VENTURA 19 ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES 20 FODD ANG KINDRED PRODUCTS 23 APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS 24 LUHBER AND WGC PRODUCTS 25 FUNNITURE AND FIXTURES 26 PAPER AND ALLED PRODUCTS 27 PRINTING AND FUELISHING
	COUNTY	CODE	6,	0 0	22	5 5 2
	TOTAL WATER LICE	SIC HUMBER OF PLANTS NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES HILLION MILLION	SIC COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL TOTAL REPORTING	SIC COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC MOUSTRY GROUP

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1

				1		
		ACRE	746 1164 1164 200 176 176 277 277 47	6 4 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	254
OUP IN 1970	FRESH WATER USE	MILLION	243 379 379 49 655 49 106 90 15	2 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 5 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 16 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	17) P7 40 C0
AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN		MILLION	923 1436 22 22 247 247 217 31 460 346 58	94.90 5.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 99.03	1120 1120 55 56 45 1215	ታ የ መ ያ መ ያ መ ያ መ ያ መ ያ መ ያ መ ያ መ መ መ መ መ መ
MAJOR IN	FMPI OVEFS	REPORTED	95 147 167 109 109 453 685 1130 572 4782	661 661 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 74 69 89 89 132 132 132 146	744 6 6 222 0 8 8 3 8 3	00
<u>}</u>	NIMBER OF		329 89 720 287 287 252 618 537 3429 633 633	1761 64 202 649 359 1187 132 146 135 135 302 302 3387	51 523 92 92 186 218 1084	256 256
E 6 (Continued) BY COUNTY	F PI ANTS	REPORTING	N U H D D U N & 4 4 N H D	34000W344W45003	0 10 0 0 0 4 0	00
TABLE WATER USE	NUMBER OF PLANTS	TOTAL	2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	# W W H H F O W O J H F C C C H	ជាជាជាមាសសជា មា ២ ២	៷៷
ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH W		COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	VENTURA (CONTINUED) CHEMICALS AND ALLED FRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS FABRICATED FETAL PRODUCTS FABRICATED FOULD FETAL PROSUCTS TRANSFORTATION EQUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS MISCELLANEDUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	YOLO FOOD ANC KINDRED FRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS LUMBER AND HCOD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PAPER AND AULIED PROCUCTS PRINTING AND FUBLISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PROCUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PROCUCTS FABRICATED PROCUCTS FABRICATED PROCUCTS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	YUBA FOOD AND KINDRED PROCUCTS LUMBER AND WDCD PRODUCTS PRINTING AND FUBLISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PROCUCTS RUBBER AND PLASTICS PROCUCTS, NEC MACHIPERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	MULTI-CCUNTY FOOD AND KINDFEC PRCCUCTS TOTAL
		UTY SIC		99 40 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	20 24 27 27 28 30 30 37 37	20
		CODE	252	m un	25	55

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

		ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH W	ESH WATER USE	BY COUR	TY AND	MAJOR IN	COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	OUP IN 1970		_
-			NIMBER OF PLANTS	PI ANTS	NIIMBER OF	FMPLOVEFS		FRESH WATER USE		
COUNTY S	SIC	COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL	REPORTING	TOTAL	REPORTED	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE FEET	$\overline{}$
	2.0	UNALLCCATEC BY COUNTY FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS TOTAL	r r	0	2 2	0 0	+-	* *		
	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	LOS ANGELES ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS TOBACCO MANUFACTURES TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS TUMBER AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS LUMBER AND FIXTURES PAPER AND FIXTURES PAPER AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FLELEMINE PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS RUBBER AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS FROME AND CAL PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS FROME AND LEATHER PRODUCTS FABRICATED HETAL INDUSTRIES FRANCATED HETAL INDUSTRIES HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EOUIPHENT AND SUPPLIES INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANE OUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TINSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANE OUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	18 669 1625 1625 1824 1824 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 130 130 130 1562	163 163 39 162 164 128 128 119 111 1113 113 365 101 201	25035 49782 6679 5679 50576 7028 2594E 17273 40958 25999 5034 25899 25359 27359 68641 145407 145407 19522 20671 785907	8770 13644 1764 6504 1439 5606 7372 7372 7376 10159 9126 1031 6272 1031 6272 16710 23155 68656 13450	1402 47692 19 2567 1982 663 28177 28177 28177 20241 85187 678 13490 14562 24228 9512 9512 9512 296353	370 12596 576 576 523 7749 77443 77443 77443 77443 77443 7760 6400 22513 22401 22513 7662 662 768	1136 3664 15 2081 1607 22843 2335 16409 69063 4686 10936 11805 11805 11805 11805 11805 11805 2033 2403	
	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	ALAMEDA FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS TEXTICE MICL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND DIHER TEXTILE PROCUCTS LUMBER AND HGOD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PAPER AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PRINTING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND CCAL PRECUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PROCUCTS STONE, CLAY, ANC GLASS PRODUCTS FABRICATED PETAL PRODUCTS HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	180 133 338 338 338 338 171 169 577 577 577 577 577 577	65 11 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	15783 194 194 910 774 2011 3491 1442 1132 1132 12252 10535 10535 7876	5871 241 117 635 117 117 117 117 423 1102 7849 7849 7418	19127 11 11 28 28 237 2511 2551 13491 8980 181 181 115 2033 2624 10 83 357	5052 2 2 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 9 5 5 5 5	15506 23 23 171 2068 233 10937 7280 147 147 1701 5458 2127 878 878 878 4623	

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

TOTAL STATE COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP TOTAL SEPTEMBRY GROUPS SEPTEMBRY GRO			ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH W	TABLE WATER USE	E 6 (Continued)	<u></u> ≻	MAJOR IN	AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN	OUP IN 1970		
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS 1541					F PI ANTS				FRESH WATER USE		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CODE						<u> </u>	MILLION	MILLION	ACRE	
SAIN FRANCISCO 176 41 9924 599 11834 31 32 3944 540 160	02	8 8	ALAMEDA (CONTINUED) INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS HISCELLANEDUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTR	37 55	⊶∞	673 646 81641	9	36	682	16 21 51620	
25 FUNTIVEE AND MECC PRODUCTS 26 FUNTIVEE AND MECC PRODUCTS 27 FUNTIVEE AND MELLE C PRODUCTS 28 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 29 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 39 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 39 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 30 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 31 FUNTIVEE AND FUNTIVE FUNCTION FOR FULLE 32 FUNTIVEE AND FUNTIVE FUNCTION FULLE 33 FUNTIVEE AND FUNTIVE FUNCTION FULLE 34 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 35 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 36 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 37 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 38 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 39 FUNCTION FULLE C PRODUCTS 30 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 30 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 31 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 32 FULLE FULLE C PRODUCTS 33 FUNTIVEE AND FULLE C PRODUCTS 34 FULLE C PRODUCTS 35 FULLE C FULLE C PRODUCTS 36 FULLE C FULLE C PRODUCTS 37 FULLE C FULLE C PRODUCTS 38 FUNTIVE FULLE C PRODUCTS 39 FUNTIVE FULLE C PRODUCTS 30 FUNTIVE FULLE C PRODUCTS 31 FUNTIVE FULLE C PRODUCTS 32 FULLE FULLE C FULLE	30	22	SAN FRANCISCO FOOD AND KINDREC PRODUCTS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE	178 15	4 4 0 0 0 0	9924 394	2599			9594	
2 PRINTING AND PRELIMENT PRODUCTS. 2 PRINTING AND PRELIMENT PRODUCTS. 3 LETTHER AND LETTHER PRODUCTS. 4 LONG TO AND LETTHER PRODUCTS. 5 LONG TO AND LETTHER PR		200	LUMBER AND WOCC PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PAPER AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS	\$ 0 0 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	10 m	198 1146 797	36 168 40	15 532 153	3 3 5 T	12 431	
10 STONE CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1		30,000	CHEMICALS AND FUBLISHING CHEMICALS AND ALLIED FRODUCTS PUBBER AND COAL PRODUCTS FRANCE AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS.	366 61 13 13	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9996 1784 177 277	3993 289 0 16	© ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ € € € € € € € € € € € €	1833 1833 1823 1823	715 560 79 75	
SAN OIEGE SAN		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	FRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND DELATED TANALON FOULTHAND	200 m 0 m 0 m 0 m 0 m 0 m 0 m 0 m 0 m 0) N 4 0 0 0 F N	5506 5506 1666 1922	195 1609 179 291	7 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	432 432 445 746 746	
SAN OIEGC		6	MISCELLANEDUS PANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		7	876 45005	~	12 45 17597	Ψ	36 14266	
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 125 24 3990 857 295 7 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES 108 31 8290 2771 486 12	06	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	SAN DIEGC DRCNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES FOOD AND KIND FED PRODUCTS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS APPAREL AND CTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS FUNNITURE AND HCCD PRODUCTS FURNITURE AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS PAPER AND ALLIEC PRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND COAL PREDUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS RUBBER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS STORE, CLAY, AND GLASS PROCUCTS FRIMARY HETAL INDUSTRIES FABRICATED PETAL PRODUCTS		2 + 2	8133 3711 2711 2754 663 663 663 1181 1180 1280 1280 1283	+ + 0	2523 2523 2523 215 903 184 421 2678 550 26 16 479 86	100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	202 11 202	
		8 8 8 9	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRI ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND	108	31	3990	2771	295 488	129	396	

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

		ACRE FEET	2240 31 41 10831	949677						
UP IN 1970	FRESH WATER USE	MILLION	730 10 13 3529	309453						
FRESH WATER USE BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970		MILLION	2764 38 51 13361	1171404						
MAJOR IN	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	REPORTEO	5230 165 211 15554	485552						
NTY AND	NUMBER OF	TOTAL	26170 653 903 64041	1517236						
TABLE 6 (Continued) JSE BY COUN'	NUMBER OF PLANTS	REPORTING	12 3 4 174	5491						
TABI	NUMBER 0	TOTAL	101 38 57 999	29786						
		C INDUSTRY GROUP	UED) NT D PRODUCTS URING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	TOTAL						
ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL		COUNTY AND MAJOR SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	SAN DIEGO (CONTINUED) IRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	ALL CCUNTIES						
		SIC	37 1 38 1 39 1							1
		CODE	06							

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1, NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

STATIONATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH WATER USE AND UNIT EMPLOYEE USE BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970 100				TABLE 7							
NUMBER OF PARTITE NUMB		ANNUAL TOTAL FRES			LINO	MPLOYEE	USE	NDUSTRY G	ROUP IN 1	970	
Particle	SIC		NUMBERO	F PLANTS	P P	MPLOYEES				BAPLOY USE WO	EE UNIT RK DAY
CHONNET ROTES AND HOTERS AND HOTE	CODE	MANUFACTURING CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	REPORTING	TOTAL	REPORTED			ACRE FRET	UTRES	GALLONS
ANNINE AND CROSS AND WIRTENE NO. FEE CONTRIL SAYS AND THE	190	ANO	54	6	525	608	6140	1622	2ó	416	110
MARKS AND POWERS FOR STALL ARRY 1	191	GUNS, HCWITZERS AND MCRTAFS	T	0	7.7	0	5.8	15	-3	3384	468
THE STAND ALLES FORDERS NET OF	192		62	3	61248	23686	m	1383	4245	379	100
JULIA DE MONO THE UCHNICLE EULTHRIN 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	193	TANKS AND TANK COFPONENTS	-	m	2345		0	134	411	958	253
STATE STAT	# U	SIGHTING AND FIRE CONTROL		0 -	109	0 1	3 OS 9	25	200	3384	894
Particle	196		9	4	423	, , ,	13	m	10	136	36
CAMERY PRODUCTS 226 275 2713 2716 2726 2726 2727 2726 2727 2727 2726 2727	199	NCE AND ACCESSCRIES.	5	0	267	0	0	53	165	3384	468
Hear Productis	200	FCOD AND KINDRED	2461	0	166068	26	741	83852	5733	8400	2219
THE PRODUCTS OF THE PRODUCTS O	201		315	79	18372	96	20626	5448	672	996 %	1312
CAMERY PRICE PRODUCTS	202	DAIRY PROCUCTS	278	, , , ,	17133	3931	25710	6792	400	6640	1754
STATE STAT	202	GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	221	169	7280	5676	162631	1633	7 2 7	3286	2571 868
SUCRECTIONERY AND RELATED PROCUCTS 119	205		241	42	20159	3714	4231	1117	3430	927	245
COMPETIONERY AND RELATED PROCUCTS 119 28 5254 2282 17443 45611 14060 14415 3 384 4 1850. FOOCS AND KINCREO FROCUCTS 429 106 19545 6574 231443 6113 17467 15696 2 5282 10600 15445 65143 16113 17467 15696 2 5282 10600 15445 65143 16113 17467 15696 2 5282 16460 1 19545 651443 6113 17467 15696 2 5282 16460 1 19545 651443 16113 17467	206		18	7	3804	2886	49256	13012	993	54298	14344
SECONDECTOR NUMBER SECONDECTOR SECONDECTOR NUMBER SECONDECTOR NU	207	CCNFECTIONERY AND RELATED	119	28	5254	2882	17343	4581	904	14415	3808
TEXTICE HILL PRODUCTS	208	BEVERAGES	332	96	19157	7436	45845	12111	716	10588	2797
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	502	AISC. FUUCS AND KINCRED	459	108	18545	4/49	23143	6113		5244	1459
TEXTILE HILL PRODUCTS	210		3 (0 (5.7	0 0	3 L	σ,	27	3384	468
FEATILE MILL PRODUCTS	212		ri M	5 0	25	00	15	N t	15	3 3 3 4	#68 #68
HEAVING MILLS, STATES TO TOTON HEAVING MILLS TEXTILE FRINSHING FILLS TEXTILE FRINSHING FILLS TEXTILE FRINSHING FILLS TEXTILE GOODS TEXTILE GOODS TEXTILE GOODS TO T			-					• 1			
HEAVING AND FILLS; SYNTHEIRS F. 1	220		S		9696	~	3018	797	2447	1378	364
NARROW FARITY FILLS, NCOL	222	MILLS.	ט ע	> -	Q #	- -	65	` *	- A	2384	3.2
NARROW FABRIC MILLS KINITING FILLS KINITING	223	WEAVING AND FINISHING MILLS.	11	4	580	00 1	81	21	· 65	621	164
KANITING FILLS TATELIS FOR THE STATE OF TATE OF TATELS TATELIS FOR THE STATE OF TATELS TATELIS FOR TA	224	NARROW FABRIC	13	n	589	17	279	73	226	4281	1131
Part Color Cuckers Color	225		7.7	SC P	2228	60 U 60 O 60 O	5 t 3	9 9	202	964	131
VARN AND THREAD HILLS	227		2 C		3593	857	1566	F 1 3	1270	1931	510
APPAREL FAD OTHER TEXTILE GOODS	228	_	. «	2	260	10	17	3	14	136	36
APPAREL LND OTHER TEXTILE PRCCUCTS 28 8 3290 1706 55 14 44 76 HEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS 28 8 3290 1706 55 14 44 76 HEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS 120 127 36839 4112 1100 290 892 132 HOMEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS 120 127 36839 4112 1100 290 892 132 HOMEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS 120 127 464 7 1199 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 46 7 1799 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 46 7 1799 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 46 7 1199 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 46 7 1199 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 46 7 1199 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 46 7 1199 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 46 7 1199 349 45 11 36 110 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 47 11049 11049 11040 817 216 663 329 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 48 110 36 1100 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 49 45 11 36 1100 HOMEN'S AND MILLINERY 49 45 11 36 663 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 1	229		62	21	1709	658	114	30	92	562	7.8
Health	230	APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRCCUCT	18	250	69828	0	2560	929	2076	163	£43
HOMEN'S AND HISSES OUTERHEAR HOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDEPGARMENTS 1202 127 136839 4112 110 31 316 129 132 14045 111 110 120 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 13	231	MEN'S AND BOYS' SULTS AND MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING	NK	9 4	3290	1706	7 Y Y	3 G	274	9 0 7 1	37
HATS, CAOS, AND MILLINERY SAD CHILDREN'S UNDEPGARMENTS 55 7 4045 315 118 31 96 129 HATS, CAOS, AND MILLINERY 46 7 1799 349 45 11 3 136 CHILDREN'S OUTERHEAR 28 2 157 11 46 7 1799 349 45 11 36 110 FUR GOODS AISCELLANC ACCESSORIES 71 11 1682 309 67 17 54 176 MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE FROCUCTS 537 61 11049 1840 81329 22013 67556 7877 2 LUMBER ANC MOOD PRODUCTS 462 77 46607 13067 83329 22013 67556 7877 2 LCGGING CAMPS, + LCGGING CONTRACTORS 442 40 3616 7763 74492 19678 60392 16259 4	233		0	127	36839	4112	1100	290	892	132	32
HATS, CAOS, AND MILLINERY HATS, CAOS HISCELLANC ACCESSORIES HISCELANC ACCESSORIES HISCELANC ACCESSORIES HISCELANC ACCESSORIES HISCELANC ACCESSORIES HISCELANC ACCESSORIE	234	MOMEN'S AND	2		4045	315	118	31	*	129	34
CHILDREN'S OUTERHEAR 46 7 1799 349 45 11 36 110 FUR GOODS 28 2 157 11 4 1 3 136 MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL ANC ACCESSORIES 71 11 1682 309 67 17 54 178 MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE FROCUCTS 537 61 11049 1840 813 216 663 329 LUMBER ANC MOOD PRODUCTS 442 40 3616 788 670 177 543 621 SAMPILLS AND PLANING PILLS 267 71 20274 7763 74492 19678 60392 16258 4	235	HATS, CAOS, AND	30	7	392	1	12	m	σ	136	36
MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES 71 11 1608 309 67 17 54 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	236		9 0	~	1799	349	45	:	34	110	23
HISC, FABRICATED TEXTILE FROCUCTS 537 61 11049 1040 817 216 663 329 LUMBER ANC WOOD PRODUCTS 442 40 3516 7763 74492 19678 60392 16258 4 SAMPILLS AND PLANING PILLS	2.57	MINCELLANEDLY APPABEL AND ACCESSORIE	24	2 • •	15/	11	7 t	1,	າ "	126	2 4 4
LUMBER ANC WOOD PRODUCTS 1608 277 46£07 13067 83329 22013 67556 7877 2 LCGGING CAMPS, + LCGGING CONTRACTORS 442 40 3£16 7763 74492 19678 60392 16258 4 SAWFILLS AND PLANING FILLS	239	MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE FROCUCTS	- M	61	11049	40	817	216	663	329	87
LCGGING CAMPS, + LCGGING CONTRACTORS 442 40 3616 788 670 177 543 821 821 SAMPILLS AND PLANING FILLS 60392 16258 4	240		1608	277	46 60 7	m	332		~		2081
SAMPILLS AND PLANING FILLS 267 71 20274 7763 74492 19678 60392 16258 4	241	LCGGING CAMPS, + LCGGING	442	0 %	3616	788	670	177	543	821	217
	242	SAMPILLS AND PLANING FILL	267	7.1	20274	7763	74492	967	60392	625	4595

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Tatals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL FRESH	WATER	TABLE7 (C	ontinued)	EMPLOYEE	USE	BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN 1970	ROUP IN 1	970	
									BAROYE	PLOYEE UNIT
210		5 l	OF PLAN IS	5	MPDTES				USE WO	K DAY
TOOL		IOIAL	KEPOKIING	<u> </u>	<u>۲</u> ا	WILLION LIKES	MILLON CALLONS	ACKE PEET	UTRES	GALLONS
243	MILLMORK, PLYMOOD + RELATED PPOCUCTS MODDEN CONTAINERS	423	96	11969	2086	1300	343	1054	481	127
549		3 6 6 6	- B	87	2019	5625	1486	4560	61	38.
250	2	1258	207	34837	7541	4728	1249	3833	602	159
252	MOUSEWOLD FURNITURE	925	131	24086	4550	3863	1020	3132	708	187
253		26	2 40	1934	776	393	103	319	901	238
254	PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	253	141	4873	37.8	152	0 4	123	140	37
260	PAPER AND ALLIED FROOUCTS	470	156	35692	16651	210645	55646	170773	25964	6859
261	PULP H	m	-	425	167	84302	22270	6 8 3 4 5	877698	31864
262	PAPER MILLS, EXCEPT BUILDING FAPER	σ,	۰ 0	2587	2395	51194	13524	41504	61193	21449
264		5 M C	۵ ۸	47076	5862	42250	11161	17309	7226	12111
265	PAPERBOARC CONTAINE	202	0.9	15293	5647	11538	3048	9354	3339	682
266	BUILDING FAPER AND EDARD MILLS	2	1	235	-1	7	1	5	136	36
270		3735	554	89216	19598	6491	1715	5263	326	9.6
272	いました。これは、これには、これには、これには、これには、これには、これには、これには、こ	501	72	34323	7880	2249	765	1823	291	77
273		149	7 F	3709 2825	746	150	N 3 3 M	104	193	
274		259	62	4165	60 3	634	167	514	429	178
278	COMMERCIAL PRINTING .	2119	255	30769	7379	2517	E65	2041	363	96
27.		24	2	1179	300	6 m	10	4 60	148	36
278		147	21	4273	848	286	75	231	295	7.8
72	PRINITING INADE SERVICE	622	22	2736	360	287	75	233	466	123
280	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS	1157	999	53422	25154	99123	26185	80360	8176	2160
282		46.5	- 3	00 F T T	2422	3471	917	2814	3369	890
293	DRUGS	140	36	8078	3678	5446	949	1983	1340	354
286	PAINTS AND ALLIED PROFILET GOODS	271	 60 A	9871	4420	7826	2067	6345	3509	92.7
286	GUM AP	7 -3F	3 -4	58	25	33	10	32	3013	7962
287	AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS MISCELLAMEDIS CHEMICALS	86.	3 P	4899	1501	16846	4450	13657	15217	4020
290	PETPOLEUM AND COAL PROC	230	54	- 16	15543	208360	55043	168921	2 =	8222
291	PETROLEUM REFINING	135	31	25414	· M	201203	53152	163118	35030	9254
295	PAVING	26	12	3041	1347	2999	1759	5401	7696	2561
67	MISC. PETRULEUM AND COAL PROCE	39	11	1167	959	495	130	401	1878	964
300	TIRES AND INNER TUBES	961	198	41448	12856	8710	2301	7061	931	246
302	RUBBER	2 2	0	186	4	142	37	115	3384	368
303			0	39	0	5.3	7	54	3384	968
306	MINCELL AMEDIA DI ANTICA DOCUMEN	145	20	7399	1180	472	124	382	284	75
	-	0	103	26160	00/0	3004	133	2425	717	100

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

NUMBER OF FLANTS NUMBER OF PLANTS NUMBER OF DATED NUMBER OF PLANTS NUMBER OF DATED NUMBER		ESTIMATED ANNIJAL TOTAL FRESH	WATER	TABLE 7 (C	(ontinued)	FMPLOYEE	ISE ISE	OZOL NI GROUP STATE	2	026	
NUMBER OF BANDER CLASSIFICATION TOTAL REPORTING TOTAL TO							}				
CASTAN CASSIMICATION	SIC		NUMBER 0	F PLANTS		MPLOYEES				BAPLOYE USE WO!	E UNIT
CLEARER TANING MODE CLEARER COOKERS CLEARER TANING MODE CL	CODE		TOTAL	REPORTING	TOTAL	REPORTED	MILLION LITRES	MILLION GALLONS	ACRE FEET	UTRES	GALLONS
The first family and Finishing The first family The first family and Finishing The first family The first family and Finishing The family and Finishin	310	LEATHER AND LEATHER	0	338	40	1631	3428	908	7.7	2 2 7 7 7	6.28
COUNTER A CUSTANCE COURTER 7	311	LEATHER TANNING AND	-	3	782	505	3237	855	E 2	1 60	9 100
Figure Color Figure Fi	312	INDUSTRIAL LEATHER	~ ∘	↔ (120	16	M)	*	2	114	30
CALCADER LOUES NOT TITERS COOK	314	_	r Cr	∨ «	2000	200	r, •	T 2	J .	136	36
Choracter Chor	315	LEATHER	° 6	·	180	50	- .	7	2 <i>3</i>	136	3 3
STATE COURSE NECT CLIVE NOT CLASS PRODUCTS 14	317	HANCBAGE AND PERSONAL FATHER	27	~ 1	720	NP	56	; ه	21	163	3
FLAT GLASS AND GLASS PRECUCTS GLASSARA, GLASSARA, PRESECTO OR BLOWN GLASSARA, GLASSARA, GLASS GRANDAL CLAY RECOURTS GLASSARA, GLASSARA, GLASS GRANDAL CLAY RECOURTS GLASSARA, GLASSA	319	LEATHER GCOOS, NEC	350	~ =0	229 256	2 E	17	11	34	136	3.5 3.6
CALLES AND SELECTED OR BLOWN GT GT GT GT GT GT GT G	320	STONE	1146	255	50848	90	57416	15167	46548	4997	
STOUCHER OF DEACHASED FLOORERS	321	FLAT GLASS	۲,	~ ;	1320	321	1777	469	1440	5958	
CEMENT NORMALIC CEMENT NOR	323	PRODUCTS OF PURCHASED GLASS	99	15	10751	5043	6733	1778	5459	2771	732
## STATE CALL CLAY PROCUETS 14	324	_	22	ľ	4187	1046	17739	4686	14361	18745	74952
15.5. MONTER FACE MONTER FOR FOUNDER 14.3 12.0 14.95 17.0 15.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 17.0 19.0 19.0 17.0 19.0	325		61	71	4616	1922	867	229	703	933	220
The converse of the converse	327	CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND PLANTER	143	200	4295	1028	659	174	534	678	179
PRINCE ALLIC MINERAL PREDUCTS 189 52 7793 31702 11663 3081 9455 6621	328	CUT STONE AND STONE PRODUCTS	388	3 2 3	356	55	117	1 0 0 P	14556	1465	387
PRIMER INVOIRTED 103 193 57789 32981 10335 31710 2624 165 16790	329	MISC. NONFETALLIC MINERAL	189	52	7793	2172	11663	3081	3546	6621	1749
The first control of the fir	330	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	711	193	57789	32981	39123	10335	31718	2824	746
PRETABLY NOWEERROUS WETALS PRECROMENT NOWERROUS WETALS	332	TRON AND STEEL FOLLOWIES	103	4 64	22273	17966	22687	5993	18392	3891	1028
Color Colo	333		10	° 2	577	77	169	£ 7.8	1459	1022	270
NONEERROUS ROLLING AND DRAWING NONEERROUS SOLLING AND DRAWING NISCELCANEOUS PRIMARY HETAL PRCOUCTS 127 34 4491 1690 1974 518 1690 1946 FABRICATEC FITAL PRODUCTS NEGATION AND HEATING, EXCEPT ELECTRIC 106 19 6263 34093 16974 6191 1876 1976 1997 1697 1697 1997 1697 1849 1697 1849 1876 1879 1996 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879	334	SECCNDARY NONFERROL	35	1 60	1331	439	724	191	587	2408	636
TABLICATE CERMINATES POLICIES	335	NCNFERROUS ROLLING	97	28	14839	8273	11331	2993	9167	3380	693
FABRICATEC FETAL PRODUCTS	339	MISCELLANEOUS PRIMARY METAL	233	34	6481 4493	1,550	440 1974	116 521	357		514
HETAL CANS. CUTLERY HAND TOOLS, ANC PARDWARE LOUISING AND HEATING, EXCEPT ELECTRIC LOUISING AND HEATING, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL LOUISING	340		3125	645	112285	29859	34093	9006	27639	1344	355
FABRICATEC STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS 5.79 5.76 5.77 5.76 5.77 5.77 5.77 5.78	7 7 7		946	20	10805	9949	2664	703	2160	1090	288
FABRICATEC STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS 1129 221 33353 7629 4483 1184 3535 594 806 806 806 806 806 806 806 806 806 806	343		106	10	14482	5050 1050	1697	10 CH	1376	519	137
SUREM MACPINE PRODUCTS, ETC. 216	344		1129	221	33353	7629	4483	1184	3635	265	157
HETAL SERVICES, NEC HISTORICTS	2 2 2	SCREW MACFINE PRODUCTS, BOLIS,	216	2.	10274	5062	1874	4 95	1519	806	213
MISC. FABRICATEC WIRE PRODUCTS MISC. FABRICATEC WIRE PRODUCTS MISC. FABRICATEC WIRE PRODUCTS MISC. FABRICATEC WERE PRODUCTS MISC. FABRICATEC WERE PRODUCTS 241 57 MISC. FABRICATEC WERE PRODUCTS 241 57 MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY FARM MACHINERY CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED MACHINERY SECTIAL WORLING MACHINERY SECTIAL MORTING	347	METAL	701	131	13056	2977	1218	521 4884	14990	568	150
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 4518 750 134694 45226 15937 4210 12921 522 ENGINES AND TURBINES 140 30 5 3246 4526 15937 4210 12921 522 ENGINES AND TURBINES 140 34 149 39 121 212 CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED MACHINERY 267 53 13518 3420 521 137 422 170 SPECIAL WORKING MACHINERY 261 70 8004 2698 377 68 14564 754 2313 867 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY 377 68 14564 2854 754 2313 867 OFFICE ANC COPPUTING MACHINES 213 45 49256 20725 5701 1506 4622 511	340	MISC. FABRICATED	177	64	4397	1332	1356	358	1099	1367	361
#ACHINENY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 4518 750 134694 45226 15937 4210 12921 522 ENGINES AND TURBINES 1475 799 157 759 157 754 754 754 754 754 754 754 754 754 7	7	HISC. PABRICATED	241	57	10152	3205	1730	457	1403	750	198
FARM MACHINERY CONSTRUCTION AND RELATEO MACHINERY CONSTRUCTION AND RELATEO MACHINERY SET 13518 3420 521 137 422 170 METAL MORKING MACHINERY SERVED INDUSTRY MACHINERY SERVED INDUSTRY MACHINERY SERVED INDUSTRY MACHINERY STATE OFFICE ANC COPPUTING MACHINERY STATE OFFICE OFFICE ANC COPPUTING MACHINERY STATE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE ANC COPPUTING MACHINERY STATE OFFICE	351	MACHINERY.	4518	750	134694	45226	15937	4210	12921	525	138
CONSTRUCTION AND RELATEO MACHINERY 267 53 13518 3420 521 137 422 170 METAL WORKING MACHINERY 792 122 14279 3715 3279 866 2658 1014 SFRICE AL MOUSTY MACHINERY 261 70 8042 249 764 522 GFRICE AL INDUSTY MACHINERY 377 68 14566 4254 754 2313 867 OFFICE ANC COPPUTING MACHINES 213 49258 20725 5701 1506 4652 511	355	FARM MACHINERY	148	35	3101	80 480	149	39	121	212	26
SPECIAL INDUSTY MACHINERY 261 70 4004 2698 942 249 764 522 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY 377 68 14566 4254 754 2313 867 OFFICE ANC COPPUTING MACHINES 213 45 49258 20725 5701 1506 4622 511	355	CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED METAL MORKING MACHINERY	267	53	13518	3420	521	137	422	170	45
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY 377 68 14566 4254 2854 754 2313 867 22 0FFICE ANC COPPUTING MACHINES 213 45 49258 20725 5701 1506 4622 511 13	355		261	70	8004	2698	9679	076	7.64	1014	4 2 8
01 ICC AND COFFOILING FACHINES 213 45 49256 20725 5701 1506 4622 511 13	356	GENERAL	377	90 4	14566	4254	2854	754	2313	867	229
	5		613	6	96264	50165	1075	1506	2294	511	135

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

21.5		NUMBER OF	PLANTS	NUMBER OF E	BAPLOYEES		FRESH WATER		BA PLOYEE UNIT	E UNIT K DAY
CODE	MANUFACTURING CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	REPORTING	TOTAL	REPORTED	MILLION LITRES	MILLION GALLONS	ACRE FEET	UTRES	GALLONS
35 g	SERVICE INDUSTRY PACHINES HISC. HACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	150	33	6616 22106	3494	406	238	733	606	160
360	1	2043	361	227010	43456	22581	5965	18306	439	116
361		200	43	21388	2552	1001	27.7	852	216	57
362	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS	150	J W	13123	2495	1544	804	1252	1033	138
364		298	4	14021	2234	1522	402	1233	481	127
365		199	27	13505	1985	2141	565	1736	700	185
366		313	79	02466	19067	6267	1655	5081	280	74
369	MISC. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT + SUPPLIES	105	122	74188 4850	12852	1147	30 M	9366	1049	160
370	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	m	283	221782	89419	36134	9545	26295	719	190
371		3.8	92	3348	8453	503	1330	-3	666	176
372	AIRCRAFT THE PARTS	449	132	160219	68893	24270	6411	19676	670	177
373	SHIP AND	30	30	14609	6676	6366	1681	5161	1921	503
\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	MOTOROVERS STOYERS AND DARTS	กป	- 4	1116	200	120	1 6 %	م م م	7 60	127
379	MISCELLANEOUS	273	, so M	12174	2146	330	4 80	272	121	32
380	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROGUCTS	692	130	33603	15570	3740	988	3032	462	122
381		123	19	96	4160	596	157	10 to	500	132
3.82	DEFICIENT OF TRANSPORTED TO THE TRANSPORT OF TRANSPORTED TRANSPORTED TRANSPORTED TO THE TRANSPORTED TRANSPORTED TO THE TRANSPOR	154	7 7	5222	7107	190	200	1100	163	0 M 4
384		221	0.7	85	2844	779	206	632	439	116
385		69	6	0 10	266	3.	11,	1 CH	140	37
387	MATCHES, CLOCKS, AND MATCHCASES	120	7 -	982	1707	÷ 200	n *	0000	193	51
390	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1263	194	31932	4552	4255	1124	3449	591	156
391		158	~ 2	1700	220	63	16	51	167	33
393		31	m	1380	200	382	101	310	1226	324
394	DENC. DENCTING GOODS	313	040	14184	1383	3011	795	2441	939	8 4 S
396	COSTUME JEWELRY AND NOTIONS	112	14	1541	1750	54	16	E 43	155	4.1
399		541	86	10220	1788	503	132	408	220	58
	TOTAL	29786	5491	1517236	485552	1167269	308360	946324	3404	899

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1. NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

			ACCEPIANCE AS	RECLAIMED INTAKE	374	250	124	0		27274	910	9316	200	11549	1637	& & O			111	*	* *	0!	00 2		7	*	<i>3</i> -	. 0		·* y -	0	₩ . • •	3764
GROUP IN 1970		PLANTS REPORTING ON ACCEPTANCE	TOTAL	INTAKE	706	571	133	*		43240	2421	14934	200	14737	2226	1867			203	* 1	m at	22	101	=	4.6	ψ.	ю r	*		*	C	17	6458 37
		TS REPORTING		YES	r.	2	₩	0		257	61	73	62	, 5	13	7 7			15	7		0	~ ~	, ,	16		16	- 0			0,	າ	5.5
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WATER BY INDUSTRY	LLONS) 3785.4 CUBIC METRE			TOTAL	60	7	m	*	1	503	r 0	119	\$ M	2	77	7 80			3.0	-	↔ ~	J	m o	` -		2	7	2		2	2	16	114
TABLE 8 RECLAIMED	(MILLION GALLONS) MILLION GALLONS)		TOTAL NO.	OF PLANIS	75	29	-			2461	278	50.8	27.1	18	119	923	4	# M	252	li.	# E	7.1	24	, n so <i>U</i>	2183	28	186	522	30	3 C	71	537	1608
POTENTIAL ACCEPTANCE OF	1 MI			INDUSTRY GROUP	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSCRIES	GUNS, HCMITZERS AND MCRTAFS AFMCNITION, EXCEFT FOR SMALL AFMS		SIGHTING AND FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	ONDANCE AND ACCESSORIES, NEC	FCOC AND KINDRED FRODUCTS	MEAT PRODUCTS	CANNED, CLRED, AND FROZEN FCCDS	GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	SUCCES TRACTOCCES	CONFECTIONERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS	BEVERAGES MISC. FOOCS AND KINDRED PROCUCTS	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	CIGARETTES CIGARS	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS WEAVING MILLS. COTTON	MILLS. SYNTHETICS	MEDAING AND FINISHING MILLS, MCOL Narrow Firric Mills		TEXTILE FINISHING, EXCEPT WOOL	YARN AND THREAD MILLS		HEN*S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS	HEN'S AND BOYS FURNISHINGS	MOREN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS		CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR GOODS	ACCE	MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE FROCUCTS	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS LUGGING CAMPS, + LUGGING CONTRACTORS
				SIC		191		194		0.0	000	203	7 L	0.5 0.6	0 7	602	210		220	222	223	_	226		_		232						240

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.

		ACCEPTANCE AS	RECLAIMED INTAKE	3010	, 0	710	0,7		17	* *	35037	4 7 0 4	19530	1067	1179	76	5-3	O *	(-	33	•	*	1	23706	339	202	1197	7 37	323	309	3691.8	15	95	851	
GROUP IN 1970	PLANTS REPORTING ON ACCEPTANCE	TOTAL	INTAKE	5361	n 199 21 M	980	342	0 0	50	ν t	47198	8/51	26926	1239	1304	296	69		14	147	11	13	7	32333	2 5	, PO	2395	7 # 7	1745	415	98663	246	72	1008	
	TS REPORTING		YES	35	0 0	80	25		2	m m	69	U	n -3	33	56		10	.	4 2	37	&	2	3	199	26	10	0 %	γ -	14	22	39) (()		901	,
BY INDUSTRY	PLAN	RESPONDING	NO	14	9	14	54	0 U W	0	10 9	31	0 6	o +1	20	10	116	54	w) _	g Pri	68	2	9	9	0.6	۲. م	16	15	21	14	1.3	~ 3	+ +4	2	45	,
	3/85.4 CUBIC ME		TOTAL	64	9 9	22	76	<u>د</u> 1	2	د 9	100	- -1 U	יו יי	53	36	179	34	m i	n w	105	10	•0	6	289	32	26	52	2 -	28	35	46	5 6	7	123 8	;
TABLE 8 (Co.	MILLION GALLONS 3	TOTAL NO.	OF PLANTS	267	134	345	1258	825	56	253	470	m (7 4	230	207	3735	501	258	520	2119	54	775	529	1157	169	140	27.1	702	96	185	230	56	39	961	2 ~
POTENTIAL ACCEPTANCE OF		•	SIC INDUSTRY GROUP	SAMMILLS AND FLANING MILLS	243 MILLMORK, PLYMGOD + RELATED FRODUCTS		250 FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	251 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE		254 PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES 259 MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		PULP MILLS	262 PAPER MILLS, EXCEPT BUILDING PAPER	MISC. CONVERTED PAPER		PRINTING AND PUBLIS	_		273 BOOKS	275 COMMERCIAL PRINTING	MANIFOLD	277 GREETING CARD PUBLISHING		280 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRCCUCTS	_	DRUGS	284 SOAP, CLEANERS, AND TCILET GOODS	285 PAINTS AND ALLIEU PPOCUCIS	287 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	289 MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	290 PETKOLEUM AND CCAL PRODUCTS	MATERIALS	_	300 RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC	PUBBER FOCTNEAR

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

	י אונ	(MILLION GALLONS) MILLION GALLONS)	(LLONS) 3785.4 CUBIC METRES	ETRES			
				PLAI	ITS REPORTING	PLANTS REPORTING ON ACCEPTANCE	
		TOTAL NO.		RESPONDING		TOTAL	ACCEPTANCE AS
SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	OF PLANTS	TOTAL	NO	YES	INTAKE	RECLAIMED INTAKE
-	RECLAIMED RUBBER	₩ I		ľ	,		,
306	FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS, NEC	145	13	35	67	196	116
		200	7	0	ď	54.8	159
311	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCES	18	- 3	۰	n m	976	156
	INDUSTRIAL LEATHER BELTING	7	=	0	+	*	*
313	FCOTMEAR CUT STOCK	or ⊂ v				-	
	LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS	, o					
	LUGGAGE HANDBAGS AND FERSCNAL LEATHER GCODS	50	2	~	4	2	2
319	R GCOOS, NEC	35				9 9	
	STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	1146	179	61	119	3975	2667
322	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, PRESSEC OR BLOWN	61	12	2 2	10	717	431
	PRODUCTS OF PURCHASED GLASS	66	10	σ (ᠳ,	2 5	≠ \ P (
	CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	22	J @	- c	3 (C	676	0 13
326	POTTERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS	143	12	1 0	10	200	~
_	CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND PLASTER PROCUCTS	526	101	35	67	1318	782
329	CUI STONE AND STONE PRODUCTS MISC. NOWMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	189	5 8 2 8	12	16	969	31.2
	INDUSTRIES	711	144	45	66	6966	3028
331	BLAST FUPNACE AND BASIC STEEL PRODUCTS	103	25	ر م	20	4627	1449
	INON AND VIEEL FUONDRIES PRIMARY NONFERROUS METALS	100	2	۵ 🕶	77	0.5	0.7
	SECONDARY NONFERROUS METALS	35	7	0	7	63	61
	NONFERROUS ROLLING AND CRAMING	76	17	ייי	12	1841	1252
339	\sim	127	2 8 0	J &C	50	183	109
+	FABRICATEC METAL PRODUCTS	3125	327	184	143	2273	1520
	METAL CANS	- C	44	*	10	@ (d 37 °	378
3.42	COLLEKY, MANO LOCKY, AND PAKUMAKE PLIMBING AND HEATING, EXCEPT FLECTPIC	106	13	7 9	. ^	r 6 1	r or
	C STRUCTURAL HETAL P	1129	76	60	34	381	256
		216	22	16	91	14.8	115
340	METAL SERVICES. NEC	701	82	N 16 10 16	147	972	575
		177	19	13	9 6	35	Q 40
-		4 4	200			22.33	2 7 7
351	TACHINEPT, EXCEPT ECECTRICAL ENGINES AND TURBINES	30	210	001	123	73	36
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* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1

			CE	ACCEPTANCE AS	RECLAIMED INTAKE	6	47	28	120	25	727	19	80 G	(M)	7.3	62	a m	2269	197	1550	511	•	1	397	7 O	7 ←I	36	37	0	7.2	0	. es	\$	<u>,</u> የ	293000	428313		
	GROUP IN 1970		PLANTS REPORTING ON ACCEPTANCE	TOTAL	INTAKE	27	108	255	637	156	1434	33	en 4	E 2	102	268	3 3 3 4 5 7 7	4832	375	2648	17.87	11	6	512	30 H C	31	7.1	2.0	*	150	17	104	1 7	¥ 54	30000	775583		
1			UTS REPORTING		YES	01	17	12	15	35	110	12	€0 •	4	*	16	20 P	45	16	51	13		3	33	φ°	n м	σ =	- vo	0	2.8	0	, eo	w ÷	111	0 0 0	667		
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		3785.4 CUBIC METRES			TOTAL	62	ስ d t	35	24	15	212	23	19	27	10	98	12	15.8	98	7.8	20	3	2.0	29	CC	'n	20	10	1	99	0 -4	12	6 *	33 0	0		i	
TABLE 8 (Continued)	MECLAIMED WAIER (MILLION GALLONS)	MILLION GALLONS		TOTAL NO.	OF PLANTS	267	261	377	213	150 2280	2043	200	150	298	199	313	105	1633	40 F	549	285	n 3	273	692	123	73	221	120	6	1263	7 A G	313	108	541	i.	30 %		
	POIENIIAL ACCEPIANCE OF	1 MIL			INDUSTRY GROUP	_	S APPOINT NOUSTY MACHINERY			S SERVICE INDUSTRY PACHINES HISC. MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTFICAL	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES		ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS				FELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES HISC. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT + SUPPLIES	+-		AIRCRAFT	SHIP AND	MCTORCYCLES BICYCLES AND PARTS	MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION E	INSTRUMENTS		OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSES	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND					TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS	S PENS, PENCILS, OFFICE AND ART SUPPLIES			ACPE FEET. TOTAL		
					SIC	353	354	356	357	358	360	361	362	300	365	366	369	370	371	372	373	375	379	380	40 W	3 60 80	384	386	387	390	368	365	395	366				

* indicates quantity between 0 and 1, NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

				TOTAL		788	264	* (14985	390	383	715	187		509	*	166	39	ø *	1832	938	সং স	914	82	2914	25 *	824	4114	546	0189	488	2874	131	187	118	633	862	924	198
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	EPORTED SOURCES	ו אוררוסא	NUMBER OF PL	TOTAL	₩!	17	22	16	384	52	472	223	63	13	235	5¢ 5	19	94	165	128	7.6	15	150	71	2045	61	393	373	21 609	291	65	742	1339	148	107	79	200	217	0.4
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					ALPINE	AMACOR	CALAVERAS	CCLUSA	CONTRA CO	EL DORADO		GLENN HIMBOLOT	IMPERIAL	INYO	KERN	LAKE	LASSEN	MADERA	MARIN	MENODOINO	MER CED	MC00C	MCNTERE	NAPA	ORANGE	PLACER	RIVERSIDE	SACRAMENTO	SAN BE	SAN JO			MANAN	SANTA	SHASTA	SISKIYOU	SCLANO	STANISLAUS	SUTTER
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* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.

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* indicates quantity between 0 and 1.
NOTE: Totals include quantities between 0 and 1.



An important part of the water reprocessing and recirculating systems at Kaiser Steel Corporation's Fontana plant are these four circular clarifiers, which remove syspended solids from industrial water. Due to extensive reuse and recirculation of process water, Kaiser Steel uses only 4 cubic metres (1,100 gallons) of water per ton of steel produced, compared with the steel industry average of 150 to 190 cubic metres (40,000 to 50,000 gallons) of water per ton produced. Photo courtesy of Kaiser Industries

Chapter V. INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING WATER CONSERVATION

Industrial unit water intake is expected to decline substantially over the next decade because of (1) governmental regulations on waste water discharges and (2) possible increases in the price of water to industry.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) impose strict restraints on the discharge of industrial wastes. The Act stipulates that as a national goal, the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters must be eliminated by 1985. Stated in Section 204 (2) is a requirement to recover federal, State, and local funds contributed to the construction of public sewage facilities where industrial wastes are collected and treated. Industries using the public facilities must repay all costs properly allocated to industrial function, based on the volume and character of the discharge. The Act requires industry to implement the best practicable waste treatment technology by July 1, 1977 and the best available technology economically achievable by July 1, 1983.

These stringent treatment requirements for waste disposal will provide incentives to industry to reduce unit water intake by either reusing waste water or changing certain production processes, or both. Some California industries have already made such changes because of the strict waste discharge requirements imposed by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969.

It has been a common practice to favor industry by a pricing policy that reduces the unit cost of block volumes of water for large-quantity deliveries. Due to the increasing costs of water development and the high cost of energy required for delivery, it is anticipated that pricing schedules of many water agencies will be modified to eliminate decreasing block rates (i.e., the larger volume used, the lower the unit volume price) in favor of uniform rates, or increasing block rates.

Although "once-through" water use for cooling and processing is fast being eliminated, there is still considerable opportunity for reducing water demands. Evidence of reductions in water demands, brought about by changes in operations or special plant designs, are numerous throughout the State. Some examples are provided in the following paragraphs.

Steel production requires unusually high quantities of water, as is demonstrated by various plants throughout the nation, but a major California steel producer has nearly approached the theoretical limit in treating and reusing its somewhat limited water supply. Normally, a fully integrated steel plant uses 150 to 190 cubic metres of water (40,000 to 50,000 gallons) per ton of steel. Kaiser Steel, located at Fontana in Southern California, has reduced this figure to 4 cubic metres (1,100 gallons) as a result of the short water supply in this arid region, and the wastewater control standards for discharge of plant effluent.

More than 40 paper plants operate in California, producing 6 100 tonnes (6,700 tons) of paper and paper products each day. Four paper mills use waste wood from lumber and plywood plants, and one of these mills is also using recycled wood derived from dunnage lumber and pallets. The rest of the mills produce paper from recycled waste paper and wood fines.

Most paper mills operate continuously. Process water use by all paper mills currently exceeds 435 000 cubic metres (115 million gallons) a day. The four paper mills referred to in the preceding paragraph produce paper pulp by a chemical process and have a daily process water requirements of about 265 000 cubic metres (70 million gallons).

Technological changes have contributed greatly to the recycling of process water. Today, water recycling or reuse is being practiced in all paper mills. Industry sources indicates that further improvements in water reuse can be expected as the technology of water pollution control advances.

Almost all of the lumber and lumber products produced in California originate in the northern part of the State. In prior years, the industry accounted for the highest rate of use per employee among the manufacturers of the State, primarily because of the large quantities of water used in mill ponds to store and protect logs. In most cases, however, this water was diverted from local streams and then returned, with only small consumptive losses, after once-through use.

The use of mill ponds for storage and quality control is now being supplanted with sprinkled log decks. In this method, logs are stacked in long rows, perhaps 7 to 9 metres (20 to 30 feet) high, and as long as 275 metres (900 feet). Sprinkler pipe is laid along the top of the log decks as shown in the following photograph. The decks are continuously wetted by the sprinkler applications, and the return flows are often recirculated from catchment basins and sumps in a continuous cycle.

The petroleum industry has traditionally used large quantities of water in its refining process. Although water use varies widely among refining plants, an average of 6 litres (1.6 gallons) of water is required to refine 4 litres (1 gallon) of crude oil. The Western Oil and Gas Association queried 20 California refineries and found that all 20 use and reuse water about five times, largely for cooling and boiler feed. In terms of water discharged per barrel of crude oil processed: for cracking plants, the range is about 38 to 190 litres (10 to 50 gallons); for lubrication-oil plants, about 76 to 304 litres (20 to 80 gallons); and petrochemical plants, about 56 to 225 litres (15 to 60 gallons).





Mill ponds (left) are used less frequently for storage and preservation of logs. The practice today is to stack logs in sprinkled decks (right), which requires considerably less water.



Processing poultry requires large quantities of water

Each chemical plant has its own unique water requirements, and water uses are extremely varied. Although the actual water consumption for the industry is relatively small, the gross water use required by a chemical plant may be very large, depending on the products made and the processes used.

The trend in the chemical industry is to use less water in each manufacturing unit. As in other heavy industry, this is being accomplished by the use of cooling towers, which enable a continuous reuse of cooling water. In addition, many manufacturers are modernizing or constructing new plants that use less water and produce less waste. As in other industries, a possible disadvantage is that increasing amounts of energy may be required for waste water treatment and reuse. Because of the current strict regulations governing waste discharges, major improvements are being made in waste water treatment by the chemical industry.

In California, the fruit and vegetable processing industry provides a large portion of the nation's food. Natural and uncontrollable variations in the generation of wastes from this processing are characteristic of the



Some plants are emphasizing reclamation and other watersaving techniques

industry. Many of the plants are major water users -- and waste generators. Raw foods must be clean and wholesome for human consumption, and food processing plants must be sanitary at all times, therefore, relatively large volumes of clean water are used -- and are now frequently reused -- prior to discharge.

The food industry was more seriously affected by pollution control requirements than were most others. The result was an effort by the industry to itensify its efforts to develop the necessary equipment and technology to use less water and thus produce less waste water. The effect of this effort to reduce water use has been the generation of liquid wastes, which are much smaller in volume but higher in organic content.

Nationally, the industry reuses 73 percent of its water -- 680 cubic hectometres (550,000 acre-feet) -- in an effort to conserve and reduce waste discharge. The quantities of water reused vary considerably from plant to plant and among plant sizes. The range is from about 30 percent of the water intake to more than 70 percent in the largest plants.

Examples of California industries that have taken action to reduce water intake are as follows:

In 1972, a paperboard plant began a conservation program by installing water clarifiers to allow better reuse of well water. Water use was reduced from 15.0 cubic metres (3,960 gallons) per ton of paper products to 11.1 cubic metres (2,920 gallons) per ton of product; a 26 percent reduction. The cost of developing this process was \$54,000, which went toward capital equipment, mechanical changes, and experimentation.

A plant preparing animal by-products drastically reduced plant wash-down water use in less than two years. They changed from use of fresh water to recycled waste water, saving 7 693 cubic metres (2.1 million gallons) at plant No. 1, and 3 661 cubic metres (0.97 million gallons) at plant No. 2.

Total use at plant No. 1 was 28 020 cubic metres (7.4 million gallons), which was reduced to 20 057 cubic metres (5.3 million gallons), or more than 28 percent. Use at plant No. 2 was 11 429 metres (3.0 million gallons), which was reduced to 7 767 cubic metres (2.1 million gallons) — a reduction of 32 percent. The company indicated that the program is effective and is actively promoting conservation.

At another plant, bulk unloaders were installed to reuse conveying and rinse waters. Solid materials are being extracted from lye peeling and diverted to the bulk pack. Screening facilities were enlarged from three screens, with a single passover, to a twelve-screen system with all flow being screened twice in an effort to remove as many solids as possible. A program to reduce water use was instituted during the 1974 season and has been followed stringently since then.



Final effluent from paper manufacturing process is piped to adjacent fields for irrigation of crops. Although no longer sultable for manufacturing, the effluent is of adequate quality for irrigation.



Bleached pulp is recovered and water is saved for recycling in the manufacture of paper

One plant completely stopped the manufacture of potato chips and corn chips in an effort to reduce wastewater flow. This resulted in a greater than 50 percent reduction in wastewater volume. The only significant wastewater flow now being discharged from the plant is created by the defrosting of the fast-freeze units.

A tomato-processing plant installed extractors to remove pulp for sauce, paste, and catsup to reduce loss of pulp into wastewater. Then, bulk unloaders were installed to handle the raw product. These unloading systems reuse wastewater from primary rinse and conveyor water in a reuse cycle, thus reducing discharge from the plant by approximately 10 to 15 percent.

A chemical plant in Southern California expects to drastically reduce sewered effluent in 1976 by recycling direct-contact process water.

A paper container plant in Southern California, which had a high rate of recirculation, took further steps: For one machine, eight showers with fan spray nozzles and a fine mesh screen were installed. Water already used for processing is traversed across the screen to remove as many paper fibers and fines as possible; then, the water flowing through the showers is used to clean the cylinders on the paper machine. This modification eliminated the need for eight needlepoint showers using fresh water, with a savings of 284 litres (75 gallons) per minute. also reduced the need to pump fresh water from their local wells.

One electroplating plant offered the following information: "We used 186 million gallons of water (704 084 cubic metres) in the 1972-1973 fiscal year but reduced the requirements to 70 million gallons (264 978 cubic metres) 2 years later."

The implementation of this program involved several steps: First, the minimum water required for effective rinsing was determined, and flow-control devices were installed on intake water lines; slightly contaminated water from air scrubbers is now used for preliminary rinsing. Then, counterflows were installed so that water used for rinsing acid from the work can be used to rinse alkaline cleaner before entering the acid tank. Flow changes were made so the maximum use can be made of water before it is sewered or treated. Finally, strict controls have been placed on all operations to prevent uncontrolled and random rinsing with hoses.

The company is also conducting instruc-

tional and educational training to convince those responsible for water use that conservation of water in the factory is necessary and important.

Almost all plants contacted indicated an awareness of the need for conservation of water and a probable trend in this direction. Simple steps are being taken first, such as turning off hoses and reducing excess washing of floors and equipment. These first steps are being followed by installation of simple equipment to filter and recycle process and cooling water where heavy treatment is unnecessary. And, most manufacturers are constantly seeking new ideas for water conservation.



Washing lower extremeties of cows before milking. Water is gathered in the channel (toreground) and reused to irrigate alfalfa.

APPENDIX A

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R. W. Birch - B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company

Hans Buehler - Container Corporation of America

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William K. Ferry - Brown Caldwell - Pasadena, California

Oscar Grisat - Ajax Hardware Corporation

Robert Harrison - Western Oil and Gas Association - Petroleum Refining Industry

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- Jay G. Kremer County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

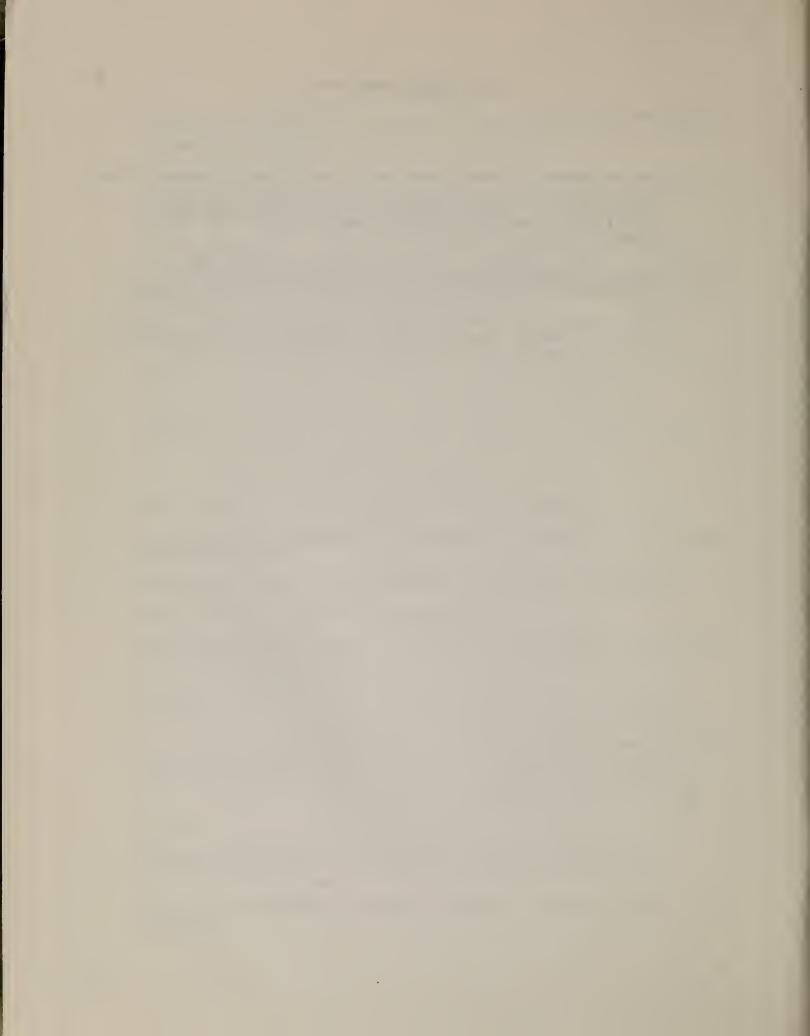
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APPENDIX B Survey Questionnaires Forms

(The form shown was sent to groups of industries with potentially high water requirements. A similar but less-detailed form was sent to small manufacturers with expected lower water requirements.)

INDUSTRIAL WATER USE SURVEY

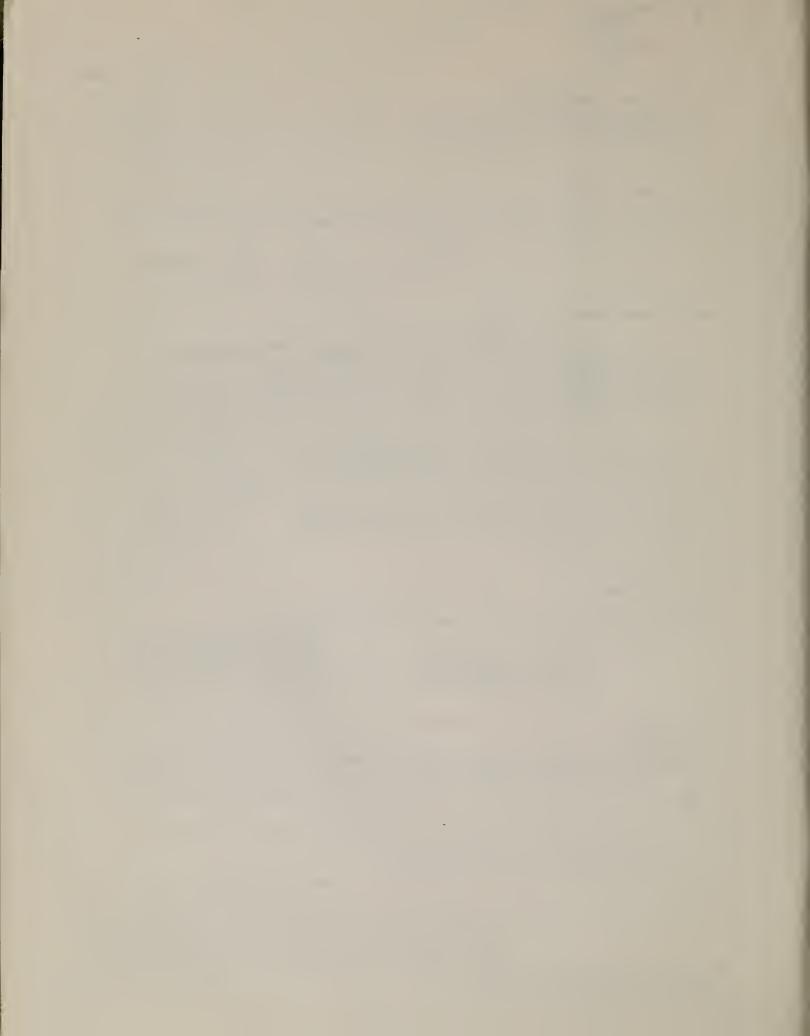
(for the calendar year 1970)



DATE:			Carocas.
		co	NFIDENTIAL
NAME OF COMPANY			MIIDEMIIAE
STREET ADDRESS			is report will be treated in strict
		with industry totals.	only be published in combination
COUNTY			(2 H)
			(2 日)
ACCOUNT NUMBER ASSI	GNED BY THE CALIFORNIA DE	PARTMENT OF	
	VELOPMENT (this number is shown		
mailing slip included wit	th this material)		
MAJOR STANDARD INDUST	TRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE		
	,		
Item I: INTAKE WATEK	(new, ar makeup water — annual	use)	
	REPORT	ED IN: GALLONS	(Specify which)
		(or) ACRE FEET	2 (Speen) which
	SELF PR	ODUCED	PURCHASED (PUBLIC AGENCY)
	FRESH	BRACKISH	FRESH ONLY
A. PROCESSING.	11	21	31
B. COOLING & CONDENSING. C. BOILER FEED	13	23	33
D. EMPLOYEE/SANITARY-ETC	14	24	34
E. AIR CONDITIONING		25	35
F. OTHER	16	26	36
G. TOTAL	17	27	37
Item II: SOURCE OF WA	TER		(3 🎞)
A. WELLS AND SPRINGS			%
B. STREAM			
	(Please insure total perce		
F. NAME OF PUBLIC AGE	ENCY FROM WHICH WATER WAS PU	IRCHASED (If any):	
G. DO YOU TREAT WAT	TER BEFORE USE?		YES 1 NO 2
	NT?		%
	'(Please use letters A. to F. to ans		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
L	CIII - 750 /5 1		
ITEM III: WALEK KECIKO	CULATED (Fresh water recircula	atea within the plant anly)	
A. WAS ANY WATER RE	CIRCULATED (RECYCLED)?		YES 1 NO 2
	E' (Please use letters A. to F. to		
	A. WAS YES, HOW MUCH ADDITION		
	ER HAD BEEN RECIRCULATED?		
	REPORT	ED IN:	(Specify which)
		(or) ACRE FEET ANNUAL AMOUNT CURRENTLY	
		ANNUAL AMOUNT IN 10 YEARS	
			(4 🔟)
Item IV: FUTURE WATE	R REQUIREMENTS		
ADVANCED TECHNOLOG MENTS IN WATER QUAL CHANGES IN WATER US	TT. CONSIDERING WATER CONSERTY AND AUTOMATION, COST OF ITY DISCHARGES, AND OTHER ME, PER UNIT OF PRODUCTION, ENT LEVEL OF USE, OVER THE	WATER, STATUTORY REQUIRE- MODIFYING INFLUENCES, WHAT , DO YOU EXPECT FOR YOUR	·

		D IN:	1 (Specify which)
Item VI: USE OF RECL	-AIMED WATER		
COM ANADEL COST AND	AIMED WATER IN YOUR OPERATION O QUALITY TO YOUR PRESENT SUPPL 7	_Y?	YES 1 NO 2
Item VII: AREA OF TH	E PLANT		
INDICATE THE SIZE OF	AREA OF PROPERTY AT THIS LOCAT	ION(do not include undeveloped	
	REPORTED	181.	
		(or)SQUA : FEET	Specify which)
Item VIII: PLANT PROI	DUCTION (of this location)		
	PRODUCT	97 0 - 0 - 0 - 0	
A. LIST THE MANUFAC-	5 II	% OF PRODUCTION	UNITS OF PRODUCTION*
TURED PRODUCTS IN	s n		
ORDER OF IMPORT-	5 0		
ANCE BY VALUE	5 11		
B. WHAT IS THE TOTAL	WATER COST, EXPRESSED AS A PE	RCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRO-	(6 I I)
	/ALUE OF ANNUAL PRODUCTION?*		%
D. WHAT IS THE TOTAL	ALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE?	***************************************	}
OF PRODUCTION OVE	HAT CHANGE WOULD BE EXPECTED IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS? (Report in policy of production as present.)	TO OCCUR IN YOUR LEVEL	- %
* PLEASE REFER TO DEFIN	NITION OF TERMS		
Item IX: EMPLOYMENT			
INDICATE THE NUMBER	OF EMPLOYEES EARNING WAGES DU	JRING PAY PERIODS WHICH	
INCLUDE THE 12TH OF:	The second secon	JAN (1)	JUL (7)
	PLEASE REFER TO YOUR HUMAN		AUG (8)
	RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (4)	MAH (3)	SEP (9)
	QUARTERLY REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT - (ITEM A, FORM DE 3) FOR		OCT (10)
	1970]	JUN (6)	DEC (12)
Item X: COMMENTS			
PLEASE MAKE ANY ADDIT PRESENT AND FUTURE WA	TIONAL COMMENTS YOU MAY FEEL TER NEEDS AND WATER PROBLEMS.	WILL BE OF ASSISTANCE TO US	IN UNDERSTANDING YOUR
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE CO	DMPANY OFFICIAL TO CONTACT		
	TITLE		
	PHONE_		

¹ ACRE FOOT = 43.580 CUBIC FEET OR 825,851 GALLONS
1 CUBIC FOOT = 7.461 GALLONS



APPENDIX C

DEFINITION OF MANUFACTURING



Definition of Manufacturing

The "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" $\frac{1}{2}$ defines manufacturing as:

"... those establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products, and usually described as plants, factories, or mills, which characteristically use power driven machines and materials handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement.

"The materials processed by manufacturing establishments include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying. The final product of a manufacturing establishment may be finished in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be "semifinished" to become a raw material for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing. For example, the product of the copper smelter is the raw material used in electrolytic refineries; refined copper is the raw material used by copper wire mills; and copper wire is the raw material used by certain electrical equipment manufacturers.

"The materials used by manufacturing establishments may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the market by transferring the product from one establishment to another which is under the same ownership. Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for interplant transfer, or domestic consumer.

"Printing, publishing, and industries servicing the printing trades are classified as manufacturing industries.

"There are borderline cases between the manufacturing division and the other divisions in the classification system. Specific instances will be found in the descriptions of the individual industries. A few of the more important examples are:

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

"Processing on farms is not considered manufacturing if the raw materials are grown on the farm and if the manufacturing activities are on a small scale without the extensive use of paid labor. Other exclusions are custom grist milling, threshing, and cotton ginning.

^{1/} U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1967.

Definition of Manufacturing (Continued)

MINING

"The dressing and beneficiating of ores, and the breaking, washing, and grading of coal are not considered manufacturing.

CONSTRUCTION

"Fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors are not considered manufacturing, but the prefabrication of sheet metal, concrete, and terrazzo products and similar construction materials is included in the manufacturing division.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

"Establishments engaged in the following types of operations are not included in the manufacturing division: assembling, grading, and preparing fruits and vegetables for market; shelling and roasting nuts; and establishments primarily engaged in selling to the general public, products produced on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries, candy stores, ice cream parlors, shade shops and custom tailors."

It should also be noted that steam-generated electricity is not included under Division D.

APPENDIX D

STRUCTURE OF THE STANDARD

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



STRUCTURE OF THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 1967 describes the method by which the system is structured and how it can be used to satisfy various levels of detail required:

"The structure of the Classification makes it possible to classify establishments by industry on a two-digit, a three-digit, or a four-digit basis, according to the degree of detail in information which may be needed. It permits an agency to select the level of detail considered most appropriate for presentation of its data. Also, it permits an agency to use additional subdivisions in adopting this Classification for its own use, while still retaining comparability with the classification used by other agencies. Furthermore, comparability with the Classification may be maintained on a two-digit basis by combining groups or industries within a major group; similarly, comparability may be maintained on a three-digit basis by combining industries within a three-digit group. All groupings or industry subdivisions should be clearly labeled.

Agencies which use the three-digit code may use a zero temporarily on the third-digit position for coding reports on which available information is inadequate for proper allocation to a specific three-digit group. For example, major group 25 Furniture and Fixtures, is divided into the following groups:

- 251 Household Furniture
- 252 Office Furniture
- 253 Public Building and Related Furniture
- 254 Partitions, Shelving, Lockers, and Office and Store Fixtures

259 Miscellaneous Furniture and Fixtures

If an establishment is described as engaged in manufacturing furniture, the report should be coded as "250" until sufficient information is obtained to assign the establishment to the appropriate group.

An agency which uses the four-digit code may use a zero temporarily, in the fourth position, to code reports for which the information available is inadequate for proper allocation to a specific industry.

It will be noted that whenever number nine has been used on the third-or-fourth-digit position, it has been assigned to miscellaneous three-digit groups or four-digit industries covering establishments not elsewhere classified. The establishments grouped at the four-digit level as "not elsewhere classified" may not constitute homogeneous groups but are treated as separate industries for purposes of this classification.

APPENDIX E
Definition of Terms

DEFINITIONS

- Air Conditioning Water used as a heat exchange medium in an apparatus for controlling the humidity and temperature of air.
- Boiler Feed Water used for developing steam power, not including water used in the cooling and condensing of steam.
- Brackish Water Water with a mineral content in the general range between fresh water and seawater. Water containing from 1 000 to 10 000 milligrams of dissolved solids per litre. For this survey, brackish water is considered as water containing more than 1 000 milligrams of dissolved solids per litre.
- Cooling Water Industrial water used to remove heat from the material being processed and the processing machinery.
- Employee Each person on the payroll of an operating manufacturing
 establishment for any duration.
- Employee Working Days The product of the average annual number
 of employees and working days.
- Employment The total number of employees working at each plant
 on the 12th day of each month in 1970. Data is from reports
 of quarterly employment to the Employment Development
 Department (EDD).
- Establishment An economic unit which produces goods or services -for example, a farm, a mine, a factory, a store. In most
 instances, the establishment is at a single physical location,
 and it is engaged in only one, or predominantly one, type of
 economic activity for which an industry code is applicable.

- Gross Use Total quantity of water required for all purposes
 including recycled water.
- Process Water Water used for any purpose other than air conditioning cooling, sanitary, and boiler feed, which is brought into contact with the materials being manufactured or processed. Except for small amounts of water which may be vaporized or may enter a product either as part of a mixture or in chemical combination, process water is eventually discharged, usually containing waste materials from the manufacturing operation. A large portion of this water is often treated and recycled. Process water would also include water used for plant and equipment washing and for transporting the raw materials and products.
- Recirculation (or recycling) The process of recapturing water once used in the manufacturing process and using this source to supply intake requirements. It differs from reclaimed water in that the source originates within the plant.
- Reclaimed Water Water recovered directly from wastes (and put to beneficial use at another location).
- Recycle Rate Frequency with which Intake Water is recycled. It is calculated by dividing Gross Use by Intake.
- Sanitary and Drinking Water used directly for employees, including washing and for personal hygiene. (shown as Employee/Sanitary on the survey questionnaire)

- <u>Urban Water Use</u> The use of water for urban purposes, including, but not limited to, residential, commercial, industrial, municipal, military, and institutional classes. The term is applied in the sense that it is a kind of use rather than a place of use.
- Working Day Any day during which the establishment is operated
 by some or all employees.

APPENDIX F
Detailed Procedures



DETAILED PROCEDURES

Mailing of the questionnaires and other material was contracted through interagency agreement with the State Department of General Services. The mailing package consisted of an address mailing slip, a letter of transmittal, a definition of terms used in the survey forms, and the questionnaire. Actually, two questionnaires \frac{1}{2} were circulated, each covering the same points but one considerably simplified for industries in which water was used primarily for drinking and sanitary purposes.

As questionnaires were returned, they were recorded and replies to questions were sent where requested. Editing of the forms was conducted by the three cooperating agencies. A procedure was established whereby forms were checked for identification consisting of name, address, county of operation, special assigned account number for filing purposes, and Standard Industrial Classification Code number. Secondly, units of water measurement were examined for reasonableness. Then, each of the questions answered was examined to see if a logical reply was provided. Where there were questions involving significant factors, companies were contacted by phone. If the editor thought certain pertinent information may have been inadvertently deleted by the respondent, phone contacts were made, or letters sent. Because of the possibility of human error in the editing process, final edits were made by computer at L.B.L. (described in a succeeding section).

^{1/} See Appendix B

After the initial edit, the forms were sent to San Francisco Optimation Center for recording. Here the data were keyed in by an operator using the ENTREX Key to Disk System; and with the use of a NOVA Mini Computer, the data were coded, packed, and transferred to magnetic tape according to a fixed format. The recording of this survey directly onto magnetic tape eliminated the costly, time consuming, and awkward handling of punched cards as were used on the previous survey.

The magnetic tapes were sent to U. C. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory where programs were written in Fortran on a CDC-7600 computer to reformat, edit, analyze, sort, and summarize the information for producing the published tables at the end of Chapter 5.

Data from each form were reformatted for optimum compactness and ease of viewing. Each item in a form was checked to see if it had correct character type, was within reasonable limits, was logically consistent with itself, and was logically consistent with related items. Notations about probable errors were appended to each reformatted form and stored for future access or viewing on magnetic tape, chip store, and microfiche.

The reformatted, error-flagged forms were sorted with respect to the special assigned account number (HRD) for ease of comparing with the original form in cases where gross errors were noted. Obvious errors were corrected by editors, and when necessary, the manufacturer was contacted. Corrections were typed on cards, and the reformatted forms were changed, checked again, probable errors flagged again, and restored. This process was

repeated until a desired level of exactness was obtained. Then all probable duplicate forms were investigated and depleted where appropriate.

The final edit was then sorted in two ways: by SIC number, and by both county code and SIC number. These sorts were also stored on magnetic tape, chip store, and microfiche. Accumulations were made on each of the items from the reformatted forms in each of the sorts and stored for future access and manipulation. Detailed tables (4 digit SIC) were generated from the previous accumulations. They were checked for reasonableness, and with enough information being provided that questionable accumulations could be examined by going back to individual reformatted forms on microfiche, thus requiring more of the aforementioned editing. With the acceptance of the detailed tables, the water use values were expanded by use of employment data from the Employment Development Department in order to account for the unreported plants. Survey data from respondents reported in Tables 1 through 5 provide the sample used to estimate total water use shown in Tables 6, 7, and 8.

From the reported data, a unit water use, per employee, was calculated for each industrial group, in each county. In expanding the employee unit use, the value so developed was multiplied by the total number of employees known to be engaged in each industrial group, for each county.

Where responses were lacking for certain industries, the statewide average unit use value for that industry was

substituted in order to expand the data for that county.

Some problems were experienced where the employee location list included large numbers of office workers associated with certain industries, but actually located in other counties. To correct these situations, the water use associated with these office workers was redistributed to the counties where the manufacturing was known to occur. A case in point was the distribution of water associated with petroleum refining office workers in San Francisco County, to Contra Costa and Los Angeles Counties, where the processing plants are sited.





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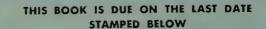
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